

# Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine

Vol. LVIII, No. 3

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March, 1924

M. CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON, FIRST PRESIDENT GENERAL, N. S. D. A. R.

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## ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office, J. B. Lyon Company, Market Square, Albany, N. Y.

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ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE POST OFFICE AT ALBANY, NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 29, 1923,  
UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Single Copy, 25 Cents

Yearly Subscription, \$2.00

Foreign Postage, 50 Cents Additional

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MRS. CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON.

From painting by Daniel Huntington, presented to the United States by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(See Page 155)

# DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION · MAGAZINE ·

VOL. LVIII, No. 3

MARCH, 1924

WHOLE No. 379

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## THE MEN WHO THOUGHT OUT THE REVOLUTION

### III. THE WORK OF PATRICK HENRY

By John Spencer Bassett, Ph.D., LL.D.

Professor of History, Smith College



PATRICK HENRY, who raised the flag of revolt in Virginia, was so much of a politician by temperament that he failed in his early attempts to conduct country stores and took to the law as a doubtful alternative. When a boy he did not like to go to school and could spend hours by the side of a creek watching a cork that did not bob. Jefferson, who knew him as a young man, said: "His manners had something of coarseness in them; his passion was music, dancing and pleasantries. He excelled in the last and it attached everyone to him." He was born of the planter stock and stood well with the county families of Virginia. His uncle was the rector of the parish and his mother was a woman of handsome appearance who had a fine fortune in her

own name when she married John Henry, a Scotchman from Aberdeen. This husband was a man of education in Scotland, related to several men of repute in the literary world, among them William Robertson, next to Hume the best historian in Great Britain at that time. Patrick Henry came honestly by his fluency of speech and warm imagination.

It was in 1760 that he became a lawyer. His ability in jury appeals was recognized at once and he was sought for in cases that depended on such efforts. In 1763 the celebrated Parsons' Cause was before the court of Hanover County, and he was retained to make the argument before the jury. In previous decisions it had been decided that the clergyman had been underpaid and the point now was to determine the amount of damages he had suffered and to authorize him to collect.

Henry was employed against the clergyman. He could not argue that no damages should be paid, but he set out to make the jury pay only nominal damages.

An old law provided that clergymen should be paid 16,000 pounds of tobacco salary. It was the habit to pay all kinds of salaries and fees in tobacco. In 1758

tobacco was very high and a law of the Assembly provided that such obligations might be paid in money at two pence a pound for the tobacco, which was at the ordinary value of tobacco. The clergymen appealed to the King, who disallowed the law of the Assembly. It was on this disallowance that the decision had been given by the court in favor of the clergy. In the face of such a judgment the

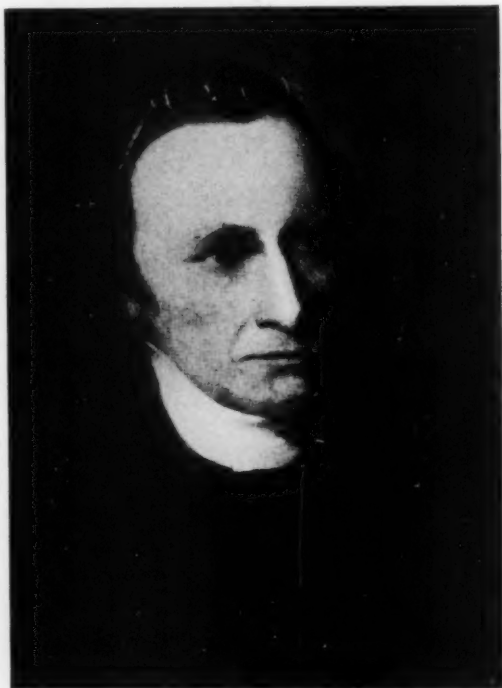
attorney undertook to induce the jury to fix damages at only a nominal sum.

Patrick Henry is said to have explained after the argument that he only spoke as he did to make himself popular, but the facts seem to show that he believed thoroughly in all he did. He had evidently gone over in his own mind the relation of the Colonies to the Crown and

the idea had grown up in his mind, as in Otis' in Boston, that the Colonies were little Englands, and that the Colonial Assembly was a little Parliament, with the powers in the Colony that the Parliament had in the British Isles. Of course this theory was not directly connected with the case in hand; neither was it con-

nected with the question of the legality of the writs of assistance when Otis appealed to it. Henry, like Otis, faced a general system of public laws, he felt that a wrong was to be done by the general application of that system, and he attacked it without the slightest exhibition of awe at what he was doing.

Henry's speech to the jury was long remembered. He began with the argument so general in



PATRICK HENRY

From a painting by Thomas Sully, who used a miniature on ivory painted by a French artist in 1792 as his model

the sons of revolution, whether they were in England, as in 1688, or in Virginia, in 1763, that government is a compact between rulers and the ruled, by which the duty of protection is owed to the subject and the duty of obedience is owed to the ruler, and if not, not. He did not say that the King had ceased to protect and in doing so the subject was



relieved of the duty of obeying: the situation had not gone that far. But the mere statement of the theory was a warning.

The most striking part of Henry's argument was to attack boldly the King's veto of the act of 1758. That law, said he, was a good law, made in conformity with the interests of the Colony, and he said that it could not be annulled consistently with the duty the King owed to the Colony by virtue of the compact of government. The King's action in issuing the veto was an act of tyranny, and in committing it he had forfeited his right to obedience in this respect. Here the opposing counsel broke out with a charge of treason, but Henry paid no attention.

He then attacked the clergy. He held them up as hungry wolves, who instead of feeding their flocks fleeced them. It was their duty, he charged, to set the world the example of obeying the laws, but here they appeared as defying them for their own selfish ends. When the people were suffering, and the tobacco crop was so short that the price went to fifty shillings a hundred pounds of tobacco, the clergy demanded the old amount so that they might thereby increase their profits at the expense of the suffering people. In this way he sought to break down the inherent respect of the jury for the ministers of religion. In his immediate object he succeeded. The jury, as he freely told them, was obliged to find damages, but they fulfilled that duty by finding damages to the amount of one penny. Their decision was reached in five minutes.

Several facts entered into this remarkable triumph. One was the fervent language of the speaker. He spoke rapidly, warmly, and with great elevation of spirit. He did not hold himself in.

Exaggerated feeling characterized his descriptions of wrongs. His style of appeal was well adapted to reach the wills of the average Virginian of his day. Another fact was the general unpopularity of the established church in that particular part of Virginia. Many dissenters had come into the ancient Colony. At first they had been forbidden to hold services; but after a conflict they had triumphed and were now unmolested. It is believed that some of them were on the jury.

More especially the jury was aroused by Henry's assault on the King's prerogative. The court that day was crowded with the people of the vicinity, clad in their best clothes, planters great and small. They hung on his words as he dwelt on the rights of the Colony, they received his victory with a shout of approval, and when he left the court house they raised him on their shoulders and carried him around the green. Here, as in the case of Otis and the writs of assistance, the speaker did not create the sentiment for American rights: he only gave life to what was already in existence. Henry's speech in this case was long remembered in Virginia.

For three years he gave himself assiduously to his profession. His fee-book has been preserved by some accident of fate, and it shows that he had many cases. It is said that he always demanded the fees in advance, which shows that he had got over the habit of trusting people, which had twice ended his career as a merchant. Then, in the spring of 1765, he decided to go into politics. May 20, 1765, he appeared in Williamsburg and took his seat as a member of the House of Burgesses. Luck was with him; for it was the fateful time when the stamp tax was being debated by the people, and he was just the man to debate it.

The Virginians did not like the stamp tax any more than the New Englanders; but they had their own way of opposing it. When the matter was first suggested in 1764 they sent dutiful protests to the King, of which no notice was taken. In May of next year came news that the law was actually passed. The dignified men who led the House of Burgesses did not quite know what to do about it. They wished, it seems, to wait and see what other Colonies would do. In many Colonies an unwilling spirit of submission was apparent. Otis, the leader of New Englanders, thought the tax should be paid and pinned his hope in a stamp act congress. The leaders of the House of Burgesses in Virginia were as much at sea as anyone else.

Then Patrick Henry stood up. It was May 29th, when he had been a member only nine days. He was known to few of the old leaders, his ill-fitting homespun clothes and loose shambling figure had won him the disdain of the men of Eastern counties. Moreover, he was only twenty-nine years old. They were aghast when he offered a set of resolutions on the stamp act. When they heard him read the resolutions from his place on the floor they were alarmed. This youth, they thought, had no self-restraint: his headiness would discredit the Colonial cause. They sprang to their feet to defeat him.

Henry's stamp act resolutions were five in number, the substance of them being as follows: 1. The original settlers brought to Virginia and transmitted to their successors all the privileges and rights enjoyed by British subjects. 2. The King by charter granted to the people of Virginia all the rights and privileges of people born in the realm of

England. 3. "Taxation of the people by themselves," or by their representatives who understand how the taxes bear on the taxpayers, "is a distinguishing characteristic of British freedom, and without which the ancient commonwealth cannot subsist." 4. The liege people of Virginia had enjoyed the right of being governed in taxes and internal police by their own Assembly and had not forfeited nor otherwise relinquished this right. And 5. "That the General Assembly of this Colony have the only and sole exclusive right and power to lay taxes and impositions upon the inhabitants of this Colony and that every attempt to vest such power in any person or persons whatsoever other than the General Assembly aforesaid, has a manifest tendency to destroy British as well as American liberty." Two other resolutions were offered by Henry, but they were either defeated, or by his consent not put to the vote because he thought they would not pass.

Of the five that passed the four first led up to the fifth, which was a clear challenge to the authors of the stamp act. It went further than Otis ever went. It did not plead for Colonial co-operation in a congress that would devise business retaliation: it smacked of defiance by boldly declaring that the Colonial Assembly alone could tax the people of Virginia.

In the lurid debate that followed Henry spoke with great swinging outbursts of patriotic feeling. He was the voice of independence calling out to the men around him. The old leaders, among them many of the men who later led the revolution in the province, fought him at every step. He overwhelmed them by his fiery words. Behind him ranged the

men from the middle and western counties, plain people who had never come under the influence of the godlike thunderers of the old eastern counties. Patrick Henry was a man of the people, as the revolution was a movement of the people. It was in this debate that he uttered the famous words, repeated for years in every schoolhouse in the land: "Caesar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third [cries of 'Treason! Treason!'] may profit by their example. If *this* be treason, make the most of it." Peyton Randolph, one of the old leaders was so enraged by the prospect of a defeat that he rolled his burly shape out of the hall swearing that he would give 500 guineas for a single vote. The last resolution was carried by a majority of one.

The vote was taken in a thin house, most of the members having gone home. During the afternoon of the 29th Henry himself left. Next morning his enemies saw their opportunity and passed a resolution to rescind the fifth resolution. To this day the minutes of the House of Burgesses have it that four resolutions were passed. But the fifth had been sent off with the others before Henry left Williamsburg, the scene of his victory, and the whole five appeared in the newspapers. In fact, in some of the papers appeared those that were not passed.

Governor Fauquier was horrified at the turn of events and promptly dissolved the Assembly. Reporting the affair to his government he said that the resolutions were passed "by the young, hot, and giddy members," and he added that "very indecent language was used by Mr. Henry, a young lawyer, who had not been above a month a member of the House, and who carried all the young

members with him." The revolution was a young man's movement.

At first Henry's resolutions alarmed the leaders in the North as much as they alarmed the older patriots of Virginia. In New York they were handed about in the utmost secrecy. Copies were obtained in confidence and sent off to do their work in other places. One of them was carried eastward by a Connecticut gentleman and published boldly in the New England papers. The people received them favorably, although Otis himself pronounced them treasonable. The semblance of treason in them is what made them famous and gave them their influence. To strive for the power to govern themselves was to dispute the power of King and Parliament to govern them, and that, in its last statement was little short of treason, as treason was then known and pronounced.

Much evidence exists to show that opposition to the stamp act was receding when Henry's resolutions became public property. It flared up again when they were read and was not again quenched. Said Governor Bernard, of Massachusetts: "Two or three months ago I thought that this people would submit to the Stamp Act. Murmurs were indeed continually heard, but they seemed to be such as would die away. The publishing of the Virginia resolutions proved an alarm-bell to the disaffected."

That the Colonies should have gone on permanently as dependencies on Great Britain is not probable. But dependence was not the only alternative to independence. The conservative forces were operating, and if they had ruled it is likely that sometime, probably after a deal of controversy, an adjustment would have been made on the basis of some relation like that of the dominions in the existing

British Empire. The young men of the day made dominions impossible, and of them all none was greater than Patrick Henry. The babes of inexperience frequently blurt out wisdom hidden from the wise and prudent. For I cannot but consider the world a better world having an independent nation dominating the Western Hemisphere that if this land were a mere dominion of the Briton.

After the passage of the stamp act resolutions Patrick Henry was an accepted leader of the revolutionary cause in Virginia. He continued a member of the House of Burgesses until 1774, all the time the Colony growing in the spirit of revolution. He was a member of the first Continental Congress, 1774, and made a good impression on that distinguished body. He was thenceforth in the lead of every move made in Virginia, and when the Colony declared itself a state he was elected its first governor. To the people of Virginia he was the embodiment of the new régime.

It was in this interval that Patrick Henry made the most characteristic display of his peculiar type of eloquence that has come down to us. March 23, 1775, the second Virginia convention was in session, sitting in St. John's Church in Richmond. From New England to Georgia the Colonies were organizing troops. Out of England came nothing but rumors of coercion. Nevertheless the lowland leaders held back. They did not wish to utter the terrible word "war." Henry had no such qualms. Rising in the convention he introduced resolutions for the creation of a committee to organize a military force. A spirited opposition occurred on the basis that his motion was "premature." In defending his position he made the speech which

in the form preserved by William Wirt is a classic of simple and forceful language.

Henry possessed much dramatic power. When filled with great conviction his face glowed, his body took the action his language depicted, and he stood before his audience the unconscious exponent of his own speech. Closing this plea with the well known words, "Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery," he took the attitude of a shackled slave, with hands tied and body bent forward hopelessly. Proceeding slowly he raised his hands to Heaven and breathed: "Forbid it, Almighty God!" Then turning slowly to the men who counseled delay, he said with the lilt of a sublime appeal: "I know not what course others may take, but as for me" — breaking his shackled hands apart — "Give me liberty or give me death!" It was all spoken with such majestic earnestness that men leaned forward in their seats with distended eyes, and when he closed they fell back trembling in sheer weakness. Col. Edward Carrington, listening at a window, exclaimed in his ecstasy: "Let me be buried at this spot!" and the wish was granted in 1810.

Men have debated whether Otis, Sam. Adams, or Patrick Henry first raised the spirit of revolution in the Colonies. It is a profitless discussion. In one sense the honor may seem to fall to one man and in another sense to each of the others. But this we may say: Great crises find great men. It is by that truth that we had so many wonderful leaders in the revolutionary era. Patrick Henry was God's creature, drawn by the call of the time to take up his battle, and he waged it splendidly. As to his place in the struggle, we may recall the words of

Jefferson, who had many occasions to dislike Henry. Fifty years afterwards he said: "After all, it must be allowed that he was our leader in the measures of the revolution in Virginia, and in that respect more is due to him than to any

other person. . . . He left us all far behind."

*Note: Dr. Bassett's articles, published under the Department of the Historian General, are a monthly feature of the Magazine.—EDITOR.*



## D. A. R. GIFT TO UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP



*International Newsreel Photograph*

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION OF COLORADO, PROUD OF THE FACT THAT UNCLE SAM'S NEWEST BATTLESHIP WAS NAMED FOR THEIR STATE, PRESENTED FOR ITS USE A BEAUTIFUL SILVER SERVICE. MRS. J. D. GRANT, MRS. O. W. CHASE, AND MRS. A. A. BLOW MADE THE PRESENTATION. THE GIFT WAS ACCEPTED BY CAPT. R. R. BELKNAP, U. S. N. ON BEHALF OF THE OFFICERS



## A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



MATTER of vital concern to us as American citizens and to the present and future of our country is to be stressed in this March message to you.

Before embarking upon its consideration, however, I wish to impart to you two truly gratifying bits of information as to material accomplishment and growth within our ranks:

*Firstly:* Falling in line with President Coolidge's suggestion that the American people should uphold the National Thrift Movement, the Daughters of the American Revolution fittingly celebrated the natal month of the great Washington by paying off on its total indebtedness of \$280,000.00 upon the Administration Building, a note for \$50,000.00. This note was executed at the National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C., January 11, 1924. It is further expected too, that we shall make another large reduction toward the ultimate liquidation of this debt before the convening of Congress this coming April.

With your President General I feel sure you are having tremendous satisfaction in passing this first milestone along the way toward the complete absorption of our indebtedness.

*Secondly:* Apropos of milestones, it is pleasant to be able to chronicle with what giant strides we are swinging ahead toward the realization of our greater future, for we have been averaging about a thousand new members a month. At a Special Meeting of the National Board of Management, held January 29th, the Registrar General reported the verification of over five hundred new records, thus making a total of 1,257 new records verified in nine months. A particular effort also is being made to expedite the verification of supplemental papers.

The number of new chapters that have been organized is likewise gratifying, our total number now aggregating 1,981 chapters.

All these forces of expansion functioning with such accumulative power bring your President General to a grave problem in connection with the convening of the thirty-third Annual Congress. In the auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall there are but 1,666

seats. By virtue of their office, 1,981 regents are entitled to representation at the Annual Congress. You will note that this leaves 315 regents who cannot be seated at the Congress, as well as delegates. In addition, there are hundreds of alternates and Daughters who wish to come to Washington at this time. With the tremendous stimulation emanating from this annual gathering, radiating from ocean to ocean, it is a matter of heartfelt regret to me, that every member who so desires, may not have the thrill and urge which comes from personal contact with the impelling forces that are making possible the quickening of this new life within us.

Through the personality of these returning members of our splendid organization, we carry into the remotest rural districts, as well as into our most congested centers of population, an enkindling flame and compelling sense of patriotism and loyalty to our government, which make for righteous citizenship and influential leadership. Powerful as is this leaven of public opinion, it is to the infinite credit of the Daughters of the American Revolution that no cause has ever been espoused by it which has not been a force for humanity's greater good.

To this end a resolution was adopted at the Annual Congress of 1922 endorsing Restricted Immigration.

Our Legislative Committee is faithfully upholding the tenets of our faith in regard to this need, but we, as individual members and as intelligent citizens of our commonwealths, must support the bills which the House and Senate Committees on Immigration are about to submit to Congress for its approval, even as this magazine goes to press.

The 3 per cent Restrictive Immigration Law passed in 1921 and re-enacted in 1922, expires this coming June.

Various modifications, having to do very largely with selection and an even more strictly adjusted quota are under consideration.

Our forefathers were actuated in coming to the new world by a desire for political and religious freedom. After hewing out homes for themselves from a virgin wilderness, their



first acts were to set up altars of worship, found their political institutions and establish schools.

Today, as Kenneth Roberts, in a recent straight from the shoulder article, puts it, "Millions of Europeans are straining and struggling to reach America. They are attracted by America's free money, or easy money, and by little else. Their desire is to find here a better job for more money than they were able to earn at home, or, in many cases, to exchange for unemployment the securing of any old job."

Failing a legislative barrier with which to stem this surging stream we should speedily reach our zero hour in regard to the out-pouring which would flood upon us. Indeed the miracle would be, with our breakwater of safety gone, how long we should be able to withstand the flood-tide before would begin the disintegration of our justly, far-famed national morale.

Secretary of Labor Davis, himself an emigrant boy and the self-espoused champion of the common people, the Chairmen of the House

and Senate Committees on Immigration, and President Coolidge in his message to Congress, have advocated an immigration law based upon naturalized citizens and upon some restrictive percentage law.

Such legislation, wisely planned, is being presented in separate bills before the House and Senate of the United States.

If we, Daughters of the American Revolution, do not wish June to find us with every barrier down, we must lend ourselves as an organization and as earnest citizens to upholding the hands of our national leaders.

Certainly, as America's most effective and powerful patriotic organization, we can unsheathe the shining sword of our citizenship in no more worthy cause than in seeing that the high privileges of government which our forefathers procured for us are not impaired to our descendants through an alien stream, which either through ignorance or intent, is refusing our language, our customs and our ideals of citizenship.

LORA HAINES COOK,  
*President General.*

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## THE MINUTE MAN

By EDITH BATES FAUST

Forever stands the Minute Man  
Listening, alert, and ready —  
(Hark did'st hear yon bugle call?  
Steady, brother, steady!)

Above the fleeting curious glance  
Of tourists passing at ease,  
He gazes, poised and listening.  
(Was that but the wind in the trees?)

Back on the Butterick farm he knows  
The company is armed and ready;  
His coat is thrown on the idle plow.  
(Steady, brother, steady!)

In symbol there stands by the old North Bridge  
America's Manhood ready  
To fight, to serve to, stand and wait —  
(Steady, brother, steady!)





## AMONG THE HOUSEHOLD GODS OF OUR FOREFATHERS

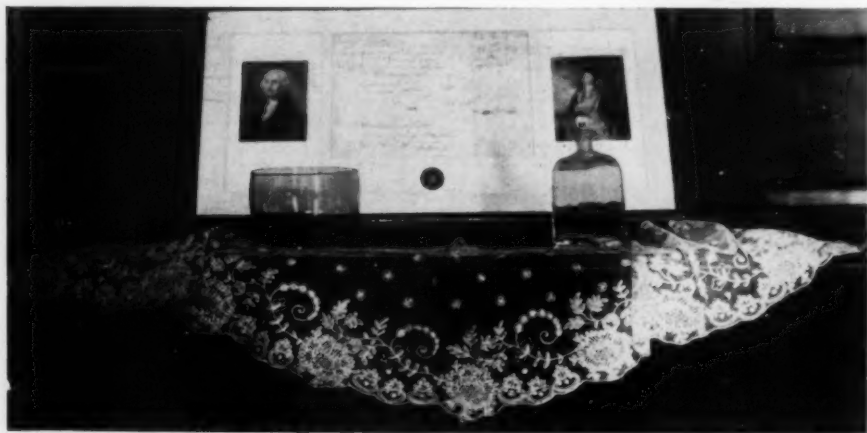
By OLIVE WHITMAN

CURATOR GENERAL, N. S. D. A. R.



HE protection of Revolutionary landmarks and the preservation of relics characteristic of the period, have been two of the recognized efforts of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, from its beginning. Realizing the

It has not been our intention to lay the foundation for anything resembling a general national historical museum, but rather to confine our interests to the so-called American Revolutionary Period, so that, however interesting historically many of the gifts offered us may be, it has been deemed wise to accept only those



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DOCUMENT SIGNED BY GEORGE WASHINGTON AND PRESENTED TO SOCIETY BY COLONEL WALTER SCOTT.

BLUE GLASS BOWL, CASE BOTTLE AND VENETIAN POINT LACE BERTHA, THE GIFTS OF MRS.

LENA DANCY LEDBETTER, OF TEXAS.

importance of this field, the designers of Memorial Continental Hall provided adequate and attractive space for the safe keeping of the historic treasures which they foresaw would be committed to our care and require suitable background.

representing the period prior to 1800.

The Society is greatly indebted to the loyalty and generosity of its Daughters, manifested in our interesting, valuable, and constantly increasing collection. Naturally, in a brief article, it is impos-



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THE ATTRACTIVE FIRE-PLACE IN THE MUSEUM AND A GROUP OF VALUABLE RELICS PRESENTED TO  
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

sible to refer in detail to all of the numerous exhibits which our many visitors find attractive, and I presume a decided difference of opinion may exist as to



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RED CAMLET CLOAK AND WINTER CALASH

what are the most interesting of our possessions.

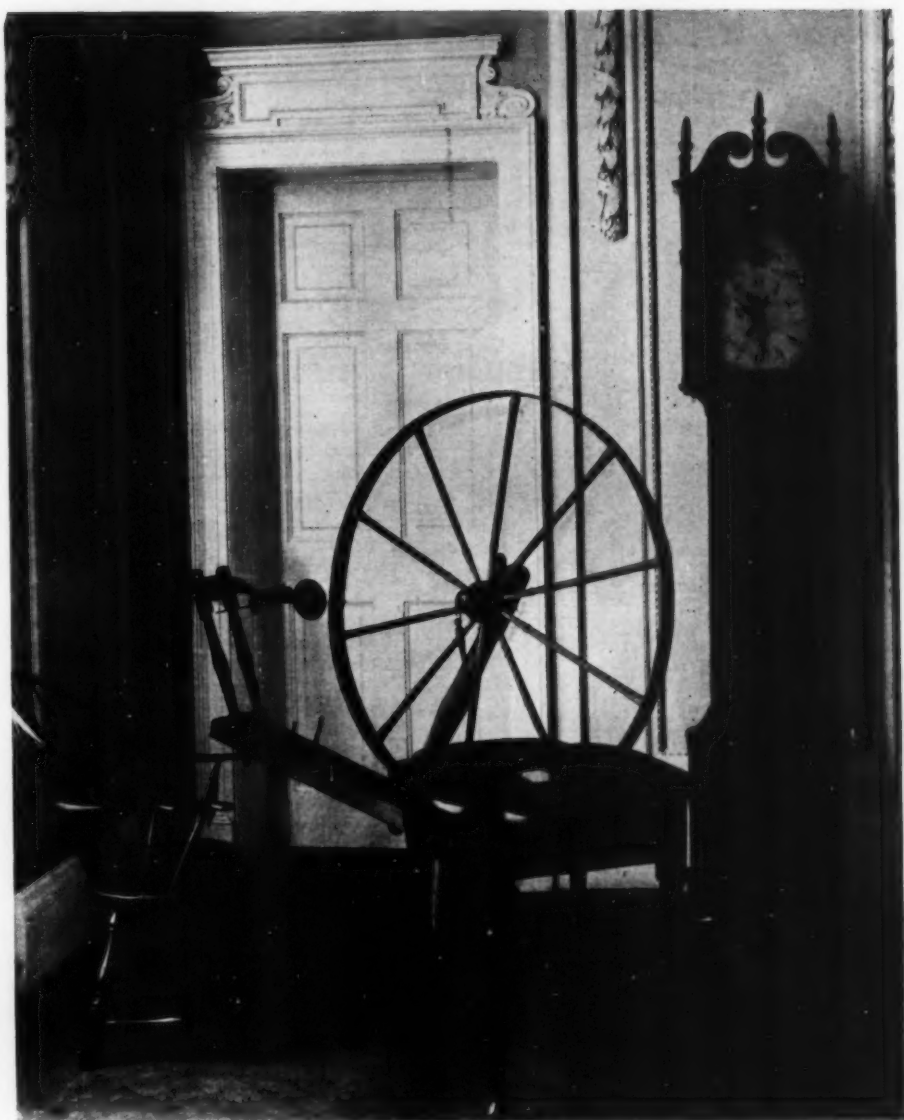
The copy of Houdon's Bust of Washington, universally admired, and recognized as a masterpiece, and the Sevres Vases, made for our museum, were presented by the French Government, through Monsieur Jusserand, at the close of the World War. They rest upon the

mantel over the fireplace, which is of itself an object of great interest.

Hanging in the fireplace are the fireblowers or bellows owned by the Hersey and Barnes Family of Hingham, Mass., presented by a descendant, Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer of Maine and Washington, D. C., also bellows presented by Mrs. Hiram G. Kilkenny, of New Hampshire. A copper kettle, presented by Mrs. Harry L. Dayton of Saratoga Chapter, New York, used by her great grandmother while hiding from the Indians and Tories, and a second teakettle, standing on the brass and iron hob, was presented by Mrs. Thomas H. Barlow of Pennsylvania.

The brass platewarmer was owned by the donor's great - great - grandfather, Thomas Cushing, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts from 1779 until his death in 1788, and acting Governor in 1785. During his term of office many of the dignitaries of that generation were his guests, and this platewarmer, standing before the fireplace of his home, warmed the plates used by Washington, Lafayette, Hancock, Franklin and many others of note. It was presented by Miss Charlotte A. Baldwin, State Regent of Maine, 1905-1907, and stands on the hearth.

One of the brass bedwarmers was preserved at Hadley, Massachusetts, from Revolutionary days, in the old Huntington home. Three of the thirty regicides of Charles the First took refuge in Hadley. One of them, Adrian Scrope, changed his name to Troup, and one of the donor's aunts was given his for a middle name. The bedwarmer was presented by Mrs. Katherine Huntington Day, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indiana. The other three brass bedwarmers were presented by: Miss Marianna Manning, New Jersey, Mrs.



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A GROUP OF HEIRLOOMS IN THE MUSEUM OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL



TENNESSEE ROOM, MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL.

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Humphrey Swain, New Jersey, and Miss Sarah P. Crocker, Nathan Perry Chapter, Ohio.

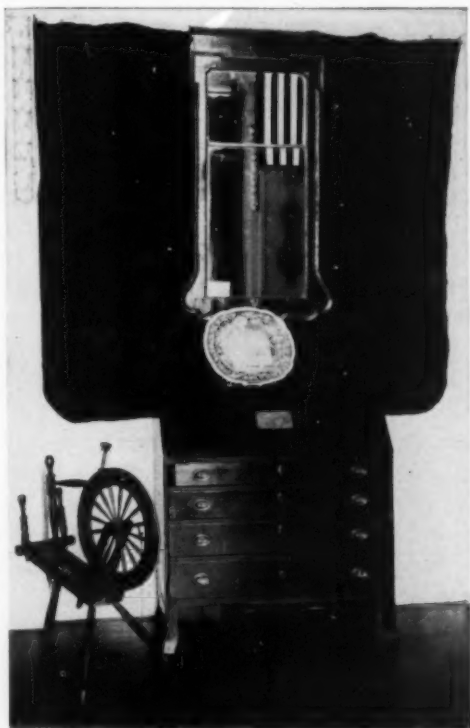
Over the mantel is a bronze tablet in honor of Mrs. Donald McLean, President General 1905-1907, 1907-1909, presented by the New York City Chapter, New York, and put in place in 1920.

In the second illustration appears the red Camlet cloak, with hood, worn by Abigail Smith, who married Peleg Lewis, 1782, presented by Miss Lucy Geer, Faith Trumbull Chapter, Conn., and an old work bag from the same donor. The Winter Calash worn by Jane Chevalier, of Philadelphia, was presented by Mrs. Arthur Erwin Iredell, Corning Chapter, New York.

On the mahogany table made in 1777, owned by Dr. Silas Hamilton of Mohawk Valley, and bequeathed to the museum by Mr. Homer N. Lockwood in memory of Miss Lillian Lockwood of Washington, D. C., is an invaluable document bearing one of the few signatures of George Washington, with his portrait, presented by Col. Walter Scott, through the Mercy Warren Chapter, Mass. The

blue glass bowl, case bottle with gold decoration, bought in Bordeaux, and sent to Virginia in 1789, and the Venetian point lace bertha were presented by Mrs. Lena Dancy Ledbetter of Texas. Mrs. Ledbetter gave the first relics from Texas to the museum of Memorial Continental Hall, and the bertha has been worn by five generations of brides in her family.

One of the most interesting groups is composed of a long case clock, purchased with money bequeathed for the purpose by Miss Nettie Lovisa White of Washington, D. C.; a large spinning wheel, presented by Mrs. O. H. Willard of Haddon Heights, New Jersey; a Windsor chair owned by a Revolutionary soldier who crossed the Delaware with Washington, presented by Mrs. A. E. Blanchard, Saratoga Chapter, New York; and an interesting



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RUG MADE BY MOLLY STARK; A MIRROR OWNED  
BY THE BRUCE FAMILY; BLUE STAFFORDSHIRE  
PLATTER; A FLAX WHEEL USED BY MARTHA  
WARNER; AND A JOHN HANCOCK DESK,  
OWNED AND USED BY HIM.

old table used by Gen. Nathaniel Green at the battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, 1778, presented by Mrs. Rachel A. Beckley, N. Y. Another group which we illustrate, is a large Hooked Rug, made by Mollie Stark, wife of General Stark, for his niece, Mollie Lothrop, presented

by Mrs. Belle Case, Louis Joliet Chapter, Illinois. The mirror, made in 1700 and owned by the Brace Family, at the time of the Revolutionary War, was buried near Hartford, Conn., with other family possessions to prevent destruction; it remained buried for eight years. It was presented by Mrs. Stephen V. White, New York. A blue Staffordshire platter owned by John Jordan, 1730-1799; presented by Mrs. Frances Moore McCullough, Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Illinois; a Flax Wheel used by Martha Warner of Sunderland, presented by Mrs. Henry Stockbridge, Thomas Johnson Chapter, Maryland; the "John Hancock Desk" of mahogany, owned and used by him, was presented by the Minute Men Chapter, Mass., in memory of the Minute Men of the Revolution.

Adjoining the museum is an attractive room, handsomely furnished by the Tennessee Daughters. To their generosity the National Society is indebted for the use of this room as the office of the Curator General. The fine safe which appears in the picture contains books, documents and manuscripts of priceless historical value, which are exhibited on personal application only.

Space does not permit referring in detail to many other interesting exhibits. We realize that the museum is in no sense complete, and that we have made little more than a start. We appeal to the loyal Daughters throughout the country to assist in the work so well begun, with the hope that our women may here establish a lasting monument to American patriotism.

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## THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

By CLARENCE E. FLYNN

The guns are silent in the valley now.  
The river creeps serenely on its way.  
Still clings the ivy to the rugged brow;  
Of yonder hill, and roses grace the day.  
No grave was heaped. No word of prayer was  
said.

No stone was reared against the pitying sky.  
None ever knew where rests the silent dead  
As unrevealing years go drifting by.

And yet he is not lost. This quiet sod;  
Can rest him quite as well as anywhere,  
Beneath the gentle, sleepless eye of God,  
Whose robins sing for him when Spring is fair.  
His life is wrought into the victory.  
Glory is his. He need not urge his claim.  
He lives on in the better age to be,  
Though sleeping in a grave without a name.





## WAKEFIELD, THE BIRTHPLACE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

By Armstrong Perry



MOST Americans who travel visit Washington and Mount Vernon. The Capital City that our first President conceived, and the beautiful home that was his during the years when he was shaping American history, will always attract and delight

land County, Virginia, the estate where the Father of Our Country was born.

John Washington, who brought the family name from England to America, arrived in Virginia and settled at Wakefield before our first permanent colony was half a century old. He chose a home site similar to that on which a later



Photo by Armstrong Perry

HOME (1923) OF THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WASHINGTON, AT WAKEFIELD, VIRGINIA. MRS. LATANE, THE PRESENT MISTRESS OF WAKEFIELD, COMES FROM THE FOLLOWING DESCENT:  
JOHN WASHINGTON, WHO BROUGHT THE FAMILY NAME FROM ENGLAND; CAPT.  
LAWRENCE WASHINGTON; AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON, (FATHER OF GEORGE);  
LAWRENCE WASHINGTON, (GEORGE'S HALF-BROTHER); WILLIAM  
AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON; GEORGE CORBIN WASHINGTON; MRS.  
BETTIE WASHINGTON WILSON; MRS. WILLIAM C. LATANE

the patriotic tourist. But there is another shrine, as worthy of a pilgrimage, which is seen by very few. Even its name and location are unknown to most travelers. It is Wakefield, Westmore-

Washington established Mount Vernon. It lay along the right bank of the Potomac, a shore with bluffs and hills from which beautiful views of long stretches of the noble river can easily be obtained.

The exact location of John Washington's first house is in doubt. His estate was referred to in the early days as the Bridge's Creek farm. On a hillside not far from the mouth of Bridge's Creek, bricks, glass and pottery have been found that evidently belonged to a house that disappeared before the one in which George Washington first saw the light, which was close to Pope's Creek, two miles further south. The family burial plot is located midway between the two

willed it to his son, Lawrence, and he left it to his son, William Augustine Washington. The next owner, George Corbin Washington, sold it to John Gray. It passed through several hands and was purchased in course of time by John F. Wilson. He willed it to his son, John E., and this gentleman chose as his bride Bettie Washington, a direct descendant of the founder of the estate. Her great grandfather was Augustine Washington, the half-brother of George



Photo by Armstrong Perry

PIER BUILT BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO FACILITATE THE LANDING OF VISITORS AT  
WAKEFIELD, VIRGINIA, BIRTH PLACE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

sites and therefore might have been laid out with reference to either. It seems probable that John Washington built his home on Bridge's Creek farm, which stretched along the river to Pope's Creek, and that a descendant, possibly his son, built the house at Pope's Creek.

The estate has been in the hands of the Washington family since the days of John except for about a half-century. John passed it down to his son, Captain Lawrence Washington, and from him it passed to his son, Augustine. Augustine

Washington. Mrs. Wilson survived her husband by a number of years and had lived more than sixty-five years at Wakefield when she fell a victim to influenza in October, 1922. She was in her eighty-fourth year when she died. The property then passed to her two grandsons, James and William Latané, children of her daughter, Mrs. William C. Latané, who today are tilling its broad acres.

Brief bits of history can be gleaned from the ancient epitaphs in the little burial plot. For a long time the graves

were in an open field. When Mr. Wilson and Bettie Washington examined them, the tombstones were cracked and the arch of the vault had fallen in. The crumbling earth had nearly filled the opening and weeds were growing over everything. The Wilsons restored the plot and built a fence around it. A few years ago the Colonial Dames of Virginia restored the stones, erected a stone wall in place of the fence and laid a solid cement pavement over the entire surface. Burrowing animals have damaged these substantial improvements sadly at the present time.

tions, one referring to John Washington, eldest son of Captain Lawrence Washington, and the other to Mildred Washington, his eldest daughter, who died in 1696. The oldest inscription that remained legible up to recent years read:

"Colonel John Washington of Warton, England, died January — 1677."

George Washington's body lies at Mount Vernon and that of his mother, Mary Washington, on the estate called "Kenmore," at Fredericksburg, Virginia. This estate is to be purchased by the Daughters of the American Revolution,



Photo by Armstrong Perry

BASE OF MONUMENT, ERECTED ON THE SITE OF THE HOUSE WHERE GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS BORN, BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. IT COST \$50,000.

One of the epitaphs reads as follows:

"Here lies ye body of Jane, wife of Augustine Washington. Born at Pope's Creek, Va., Westmoreland county, ye 24 of Xber, 1699, and died ye 24th of 9ober, 1729. Who left behind her two sons and one daughter."

Jane was the mother of Lawrence Washington, at whose Mount Vernon home George Washington spent his later life.

On one stone there are two inscrip-

with the fund which Colonel I. N. Lewis started with a subscription of one thousand dollars.

George Washington was born at Wakefield, in the house near the junction of Pope's Creek and the Potomac, on February 22, 1732. This house was destroyed by fire. No record of the date has been found and it seems to have been forgotten. The ruins are described by Washington Irving in his "Life of Washing-

ton." He saw them about 1855. At that time a stone marker stood on the site, having been erected by George Washington Parke Custis.

Two stories are related concerning the disappearance of this marker. Captain Barker, an old river pilot, said that he used to gather apples near the ruins as a boy and that he remembered the stone very well. It was inscribed with Washington's name, the date of his birth, and the names of his parents. He stated that it formed a part of the inside wall of the chimney, and that it was broken and thrown into a clump of bushes by a man who tore down the chimney and felled the orchard. Capt. Barker was sixty-five years of age when he made the statement to a well-known Washington newspaper writer and that was more than twenty years ago.

A different account of the stone was given by James E. Wilson who, with his wife, Bettie Washington, showed so keen

an interest in preserving the history of the estate. He stated that it was placed in position in 1813, while Mr. Custis was living at Arlington. The material was Potomac bluestone and the slab was quarried on the Virginia side of the Potomac,

near the site of A q u e d u c t bridge which connects Washington with Georgetown. It was taken down the river in a schooner. A few years before the War of the Rebellion, said Mr. Wilson, some colored men who were building a cabin near by took the stone and used it as the back of their fireplace. Mrs. Wilson discovered it and compelled them to return it. While being removed it was broken, but it was set up again on its original site.

Souvenir hunters, to whom nothing is sacred, began chipping off pieces to carry away, and the last vestige of the memorial was gone by 1865.

For years the Federal Government was besought to erect a monument on the site of the birthhouse and to make Wakefield



Photo by Armstrong Perry  
MONUMENT ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
ON THE SITE OF THE HOUSE WHERE GEORGE  
WASHINGTON WAS BORN, AT WAKEFIELD,  
WESTMORELAND COUNTY, VIRGINIA

accessible to the public. In 1896, the necessary legislation having been passed and the appropriation made, eleven acres including the site of the old house were developed as a park, a monument was erected, and a wide roadway constructed to the river. In excavating for the foundation for the monument, the workmen uncovered the stump and roots of a cherry tree which nobody then living had ever seen. Bettie Washington Wilson, whose sense of humor was as keen as her hospitality was generous, used to tell the story to her guests and then, answering the spontaneous question before they had a chance to ask it, say: "Yes, perhaps it was the one."

There was no railroad or trolley line within forty miles of Wakefield, when the monument was built, and the age of automobiles had not arrived, so the only means of transportation for the general public were the river steamboats. The Government erected a substantial pier where Bridge's Creek joins the Potomac and from it ran a road through the estate to the monument. The pier, unfortunately, was never used. To protect the structure against carelessness, the Government required that any transportation company using the pier should assume full responsibility for any damage done by the boats. While the principle seemed to be correct, it and the northeast wind kept tourists from using the facilities which generous legislators had provided in good faith. The northeaster is a bad wind anywhere. At this spot it is so strong that, in the winter, it piles cakes of ice to the top of a thirty-foot cliff on the shore and then up this rude incline drives other cakes and skims them out into the fields. The steamboat pilots could not be induced to make the landing and the fine wooden-floored metal structure fell into decay.

After the coming of the automobile, the highway from Fredericksburg was made as smooth as the Atlantic National Highway, which it leaves in crossing the Rappahannock. A bus line was placed in operation that takes the traveler to the edge of the Wakefield estate, but bus passengers and motorists found the private road through the Wakefield estate, which constituted the last two miles of the journey, impassable at certain seasons. On more than one occasion large parties of Masons and representatives of other civic organizations reached the entrance to the estate only to find that they must turn back without seeing the shrine that they had come to visit. The State of Virginia remedied this deplorable condition early in 1923 by constructing a motor road from the highway to the monument. The right of way was granted free of charge by Bettie Washington Wilson, who unfortunately did not live to see the completion of the road.

There is another Washington who has a home near Wakefield, Doctor Richard Washington. He is a nephew of Bettie Washington Wilson and a direct descendant of George Washington's father through Lawrence, the half brother of George. He is an official of the Treasury Department and spends most of his time in Washington, but in the fall when rabbits, coon and 'possum call, he gathers his cronies, opens his big farm house and starts the festivities. One of his boon companions is a cousin of General Pickett, who led the famous charge at Gettysburg. To see these two roaming the woods at Wakefield with their shotguns over their shoulders is enough to start an interesting train of historical reminiscences. Dr. Washington so strongly resembles a well-known portrait of George Washington that one of his jovial friends accuses him of looking like

a postage stamp. His grandfather was a child at Mount Vernon while George Washington was living, so much family tradition has come down by word of mouth to Dr. Washington.

A visit to Wakefield has one charm that a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon lacks—quietness. The Mount Vernon trip has become standardized, and the house and grounds have unavoidably taken on the atmosphere of a historical museum. The visitor feels instinctively that General Washington, were he alive today, would prefer to live somewhere away from the crowd that daily throngs his fine old estate. But at Wakefield, conditions are much the same as they were two centuries ago. Passing the clump of cedars between the monument and the river, the pilgrim stands where nothing disturbs his contemplation of the majestic Potomac or the thoughts inspired by the scene and its associations. There are no locomotive whistles, no grinding of trolley wheels to rend the air. It is possible even to get beyond the sound of auto horns. Even if the movements succeed which are now on

foot to erect memorials at Wakefield, in the form of inns or clubhouses with accommodations for tourists, the great estate is too large to be completely overrun.

The way to Wakefield is from Fredericksburg, on the Atlantic National Highway between Washington and Richmond, down the highway that keeps midway between the Potomac and the Rappahannock. At Oak Grove a little inn provides comfortable beds and delectable fried chicken and other delicacies for a limited number of guests. Cars can be engaged to carry those who arrive by bus to Washington's birthplace, five miles away, or to the birthplaces of Robert E. Lee and James Madison which are not more than a dozen miles distant. It is possible, though less convenient, to go by steamer from Fredericksburg or Baltimore. A Pennsylvania railroad train from Washington will carry a tourist to a rural terminal across the Potomac from the Bridge's Creek landing, to which, if he has luck, he can induce a local boatman to ferry him to the historic scene.



## FORM OF BEQUEST

Where one desires to leave both real and personal property to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, any one of the following forms can be used:

"I hereby give, devise and bequeath, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the nature of the property to be given), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a cash legacy only is desired to be given:

"I give and bequeath, absolutely, to the National Society of the Daughters of the

American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, the sum of

(\$ ), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a devise of real estate only is desired to be given to the National Society:

"I give and devise, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the real estate intended to be devised), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which the said National Society was incorporated."





## THE CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON MEMORIAL

By Mrs. Austin C. Brant

Chairman, National Committee



**D**URING the World War the plan for the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial was laid aside while America took her place with the Allies overseas and the Daughters of the American Revolution gave their time and energy to assist their country in the great crisis. It was not until the spring of 1920, therefore, at the meeting of the State Conference held in Columbus, Ohio, that the plan for the Memorial was again brought to the attention of the Ohio Daughters, with the result that the following recommendations from the committee were unanimously adopted. First: That the proposal to create a Memorial to our first President General, Caroline Scott Harrison, in connection with Oxford College for Women be favorably considered and that it be recommended to the National Board of Management that this be made a national movement. Second: That the Memorial take the form of a building suitable for dormitory purposes, together with the Endowment Fund, worthy of our first President General, and to this end that the sum of \$100,000.00 be asked for the purpose. Through the effort of the Vice President General, Mrs. Edward L. Harris, these recommendations were unanimously indorsed by the 29th Continental Congress, and the year following permission was

granted to the Chairman to solicit voluntary contributions. It only remained for the Continental Congress to create a National Committee in order that this splendid undertaking, for which Ohio Daughters had worked for seven years, might be incorporated in the work of the National Society. This was done by act of the last Congress and the National Chairman appointed.

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, our President General, said of the Memorial: "Mrs. Harrison, our first President General, beloved by our National Society, cannot be better commemorated than by having a dormitory erected in her honor at Oxford College, Oxford, Ohio."

Among others who have heartily endorsed the movement are Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Mrs. James Robert McKee, daughter of Caroline Scott Harrison; Mrs. Warren G. Harding, and President Henry Noble McCracken of Vassar.

The National Committee is anxious to see this great Memorial completed as soon as possible, and feels that in order to make it a complete success, every Daughter should have an opportunity of making a contribution through her respective state. It is to be a Memorial such as our honored first President General herself would undoubtedly have desired to have seen established, in order



to make possible a broader and more useful life for many American girls.

Caroline Lavinia Scott was born at Oxford, Ohio, October 1, 1832. A few years before her birth, John Witherspoon Scott, with his wife Mary Neal, came to Oxford, Ohio, as a young professor in Miami University. Even then he was impressed with the need of institutions where young women could have the same training as men. So in 1830, with his associate, Professor William McGuffey, he interested several others in establishing a school for young women, the first of its kind west of the Alleghanies. From this has developed the present Oxford College.

Dr. Scott was one of the incorporators and when Caroline was seventeen years of age, he became its president, holding this office until 1859. He guided the education of his daughter, graduated her from his institution in June, 1852, and gave her in marriage to Benjamin Harrison, then a shy young man, and afterward 23d President of the United States, and grandson of William Henry Harrison, in his time President of the United States. Young Harrison graduated from Miami University in the same year his fiancée did from Oxford College. He read a graduation essay on "The Poor of England," and she read one on "Ideality."

The trustees of Oxford College have recently secured the old Scott property, standing directly opposite the College, for the D. A. R. building. The house will be moved and probably used as a museum or meeting place for the Oxford Chapter.

The college, which is so intimately connected with the youth of Mrs. Harrison, has served the cause of education for women during ninety-four years. Its curriculum and standards have kept pace with

the constantly changing demands of education. It is an accredited College with no preparatory department, chartered by the State of Ohio. The bachelor degree is conferred in Liberal Arts, Science and Music. In addition to these the College gives, under the regulation of the State Education Department, normal courses in home economics, public school music and art, meriting a state teacher's certificate.

The student body of Oxford is less than two hundred, nearly all American born. A carefully chosen faculty, mostly women, with the highest training in their respective fields, influence not only the mental development but the cultural background in ways possible only where the student body is small. In an age with few traditions, where the march of progress somewhat ruthlessly wipes out landmarks, the traditions of Oxford College and its buildings are filled with reminders of the past. Students tread the very halls and recite in the same rooms where Caroline Scott spent her college days. Therefore, there is peculiar significance in the movement on the part of the Daughters of the American Revolution to memorialize their first President General by the erection of a much needed dormitory in her Alma Mater. Even with the utmost use of every room, the College has for several years past turned away applicants.

Oxford Town is small, but the community has a dignity which will give a proper setting to this living memorial of a distinguished Daughter. With its three separate colleges, its wide and shady streets, the absence of smoke and noise of manufacturing, the town has a cloisteral atmosphere most hospitable to learning. It reminds one somewhat of the many small colleges which make up the

great University towns of Oxford or Cambridge, England.

There is an increasing demand among thoughtful parents for the advantages of a small college for women. This demand is growing among American families of moderate means who need an inexpensive college such as Oxford; a place that is religiously devout, yet undenominational; an institution which helps needy students, as Oxford does to its utmost resources; a place which is untrammelled by the vagaries of political control so often evident in State aided institutions.

The Alma Mater of Caroline Scott Harrison, rich in nearly a century of tradition and service to American ideals, a pioneer among women's colleges, needs just the crystalliation of those ideals in the memorial, to give a great impetus to its second century of educational activity.

*Note—In compiling this brief sketch of the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, I desire to acknowledge most gratefully the assistance of Mrs. John G. Lippelman, vice chairman of my committee; and Dr. Elcanor Adams, president of Oxford College.—M. B. Brant.*



## CHAPTER REGENTS, ATTENTION

The Credential Committee secures from the office of the Organizing Secretary General all names and addresses of Chapter Regents for sending out the Credential Blanks for Continental Congress. If these blanks for your Chapter were not addressed to you or have not reached you, it is because the report of your election had not been received in this office. Our National By-laws require that all Chapter elections shall be reported to my office at once but it is too often overlooked. Some Chapters consider that they have complied with this By-Law when they report their elections to their State Officers. **A REPORT TO YOUR STATE IS NOT A REPORT TO THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.**

Changes in name or address are noted by the Credential Committee and referred to my office; in fact, *every* change of this kind reported to ANY office in the Administration Building is referred to my office because the membership catalogue of about 140,000 active members is in the keeping of the office of the Organizing Secretary General and we employ every possible means to keep that catalogue up to date; this work would be materially simplified if your cooperation were one hundred per cent.

First, report elections promptly and **CORRECTLY**. Second, give only such address as will insure delivery of mail, omitting superfluous data. There are now nearly 2000 Chapter Regents, 10,000 Chapter Officers, besides State Officers, on file here so that you can readily understand how important it is that we receive correct information and how much it will assist us in a work of such infinite detail.

FLORA A. WALKER,  
Organizing Secretary General.



# MARRIAGE RECORDS—DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE

(Continued from August Magazine)

Copied by Penelope J. Allen

State Historian Tennessee D. A. R.

## *Volume I.*

- P. 10.—Joseph Ralston & Jane Walker, April 25, 1796.  
Frederick Ward & Mary Bosley, May 26, 1796.  
Holland Darden & Charlotte Crawford, Nov. 14, 1796.  
Thomas Buchanan & Jennie Neely, June 6, 1796.  
Eneas Hooper & Anne Young, Mar. 10, 1796.  
Joseph Brown & Sarah Thomas, Mar. 18, 1796.  
Samuel McBride & Elizabeth Howell, Jan. 4, 1796.  
Barnabeth Harrod & Polly Williams, May 4, 1795.  
Jeremiah Loftin & Hanna Dillihunt, June 4, 1796.
- P. 11.—Noel Watkins & Sallie Smith, Sept. 11, 1797.  
David Walker & Phoebe Finley, Sept. 25, 1797.  
Daniel Small & Mary Hutchens, Nov. 27, 1797.  
James Hodge & Nancy Becton, Jan. 25, 1797.  
James Stuart & Sallie Hooper, Feb. 4, 1797.  
Jushua Balance & Mary D. Roberts, Oct. 10, 1797.  
Moses Smith & Ruth Smith, Dec. 30, 1797.  
Jesse Thomas & Mary Drucilla Tracey, Dec. 1, 1797.  
Joel Parish & Hannah Smith, Dec. 3, 1797.  
Anthony Hampton & Polly Williams, Dec. 20, 1797.
- P. 12.—Pleasant McQuerry & Nancy Smith, Sept. 27, 1797.  
Baldwin Huddleston & Rebecca Henderson, June 14, 1797.  
Daniel Miles & Susanna Frensley, Oct. 17, 1797.
- Thos. Lancaster & Anna Walker, Dec. 13, 1797.  
Robert Smith & Mary T. Donelson, Nov. 30, 1798.  
Abraham Walker & Martha Patten, Mar. 31, 1798.  
John McAllister & Mary N. Bearding, Mar. 9, 1797.  
James Fairless & Mary Armstrong, Jan. 4, 1798.  
Permot Wiggins & Rachael Wendel, Mar. 9, 1798.  
James Hill & Mary S. Hunt, Dec. 18, 1798.
- P. 13.—William Mullen & Mary E. Becton, Nov. 29, 1798.  
Alexander Moor & Mary Cloyd, Feb. 22, 1798.  
Henry Phenix & Nancy Todd, Feb. 11, 1798.  
David Castleman & Mary Campbell, Mar. 22, 1798.  
Jeremiah Fly & Mary Z. Pimpkins, Jan. 16, 1798.  
Thomas Rutherford & Mary Woodward, Jan. 18, 1798.  
Daniel Ross & Martha C. Napier, Jan. 13, 1799.  
William Smith & Polly Heaton, Jan. 9, 1798.  
John Campbell & Nettie Boren, Oct. 10, 1799.
- P. 14.—John Walker & Maria Enochs, Jan. 12, 1800.  
Benjamin Thomas & Mary Amelia Thomas, Sept. 23, 1800.  
James Reaves & Polly Gower, July 8, 1800.  
Richard Clark & Elizabeth Farman, Mar. 23, 1796.  
Harris Dowlin & Susannah Hargrave, — 16, 1799.  
Abraham Nolen & Elizabeth Blithe, May 5, 1797.

- John Long & Winnie Watts, Jan. 7, 1797.  
 Isom S. Parker & Peggis Curtis, Mar. 27, 1797.  
 Hugh Allison & Lidia Harrison, Mar. 24, 1797.  
 John Miller & Prudence Gower, Mar. 20, 1797.
- P. 15.—Roberto Smith & Martha McNight, Oct. 14, 1799.  
 Alexander Chambers & Darky Tracy, Mar. 25, 1797.  
 Bennet Searcy & Nancy Cross, Dec. 17, 1796.  
 Henry Wegle & Ruth Logue, In file 1796. No date given.  
 Cornelius Anderson & Mary Scott, Dec. 2, 1796.  
 James Neely & Helly Phillips. Supposed 1796.  
 James Thomas & Elizabeth Duke, Apr. 15, 1797.  
 George Shannon & Mary McNight, May 2, 1797.  
 Alexander Bingham & Winefred Reeves, Feb. 2, 1797.  
 Thomas Gleaves & Sallie Smith, Mar. 13, 1797.
- P. 16.—Joseph Johnston & Rachael Dellahumty, Sept. 1, 1796.  
 John Johnson & Isabelle Reaves, Apr. 29, 1797.  
 Sam McNight & Sally Smith, Feb. 28. Supposed 1796.  
 Isaac Weakly & Sarah McGaugh, Mar. 10, 1797.  
 John Porter & Lucy Hopkins, Jan. 7, 1797.  
 David Koen & Patsy Winstead, Sept. 21, 1800.  
 Joseph T. Elliston & Louisa Mullen, Aug. 20, 1800.  
 Smith Felen & Sallie Webb, June 28, 1800.  
 Frederick Oliver & Rosanna Oliver, July 16, 1800.  
 William Chapman & Sallie Oglesby, June 26, 1800.
- P. 17.—Johnathan Brady & Elizabeth Hanes, June 28, 1800.  
 Joshua Tarkington & Polly Berry, Sept. 15, 1800.  
 Claiborne Williams & Miss Shumate, Sept. 25, 1800.  
 Allen Mathes & Lenora Perry, Oct. 27, 1800.  
 Benj. Whitehead & Sallie Hargrave, Sept. 16, 1800.  
 Thomas Laremore & Elizabeth Atkins, Aug. 9, 1800.
- Marvel Low & Mary Harris, Aug. 25, 1800.  
 John Fielder & Mary J. McCutcheon, July 19, 1800.  
 Elisha Bellemy & Hannah Standsberry, Oct. 28, 1800.  
 Simeon Marriss & Nancy Haile, Dec. 9, 1800.
- P. 18.—James McAllister & Jennie Mills, July 10, 1800.  
 John Sharlock & Mary J. Williamson, Sept. 22, 1800.  
 Eleazer Hardeman & Elizabeth Foster, Aug. 20, 1800.  
 Samuel Stockell & Bettie Johnston, Aug. 18, 1800.  
 Joseph Edwards & Patsy Rodgers, Sept. 12, 1800.  
 William Smith & Nancy Powell, Jan. 20, 1801.  
 Nicholas Crossy & Ann Cole, July 14, 1801.  
 Charles Lynn & Nancy Payne, June 15, 1801.  
 Enoch Dange & Margaret Average, Mar. 4, 1801.  
 William Shute & Oliver Collinsworth, Jan. 7, 1801.
- P. 19.—John Jackson & Jovis Kren, Feb. 21, 1801.  
 John Shouse & Sallie Collins, May 4, 1801.  
 Daniel Koen & Rachael Jackson, Sept. 16, 1801.  
 Richard Williams & Tabitha Topp, Jan. 27, 1801.  
 Samuel Koen & Lelia Hooper, Feb. 21, 1801.  
 Thomas A. Claiborne & Sarah T. Lewis, Apr. 20, 1801.  
 John Bowers & Elizabeth Foster, Jan. 7, 1801.  
 William Parker & Sallie Littleton, July 14, 1801.  
 Abraham Green & Patsy Caffrey, Jan. 7, 1801.  
 Philemon Duke & Sallie Heaton, June 9, 1801.
- P. 20.—Thomas Lightfoot & Sallie Allen, Apr. 10, 1801.  
 Charles Simmons & Polly Thompson, Apr. 6, 1801.  
 Joseph Buckler & Elizabeth Hampton, Sept. 15, 1801.  
 Thomas Simpson & Drusilla Verra, Apr. 6, 1801.  
 John Thomas & Sallie Easterly, Feb. 7, 1801.  
 David Lunn & Nancy Leek, May 9, 1801.  
 Spirus Roach & Margaret Curry, June 30, 1801.

- George Bradberry & Mary Taylor, Apr. 21, 1801.  
 James Gulleford & Susannah Batterly, Feb. 27, 1801.  
 Lion Hunt & Rebecca Dunham, Feb. 11, 1801.
- P. 21.—Isaac Daws & Nancy Quilling, Apr. 29, 1801.  
 Mark Noble & Anne Jackson, Feb. 28, 1801.  
 Benj. Ratcliff & Anna Davis, Dec. 29, 1804.  
 Richard Boyd & Rachael Horton, Nov. 22, 1804.  
 Alexander W. Stephenson & Patsy Robertson, Feb. 7, 1805.  
 John Buchanan & Peggy Sample, Sept. 18, 1805.  
 James Brown & Polly Lucas, Dec. 27, 1805.  
 William Hemphill, (No name given), Feb. 13, 1805.  
 William R. Miller & Elizabeth Overall, Dec. 13, 1805.  
 John L. Young & Nancy Boyd, Apr. 12, 1805.
- Note: Pages 22 to 25 run through 1806.
- P. 26.—Thomas Murrey & Hannah Bushart, Oct. 12, 1790.  
 John Tilly & Jennie Blair, Nov. 5, 1791.  
 Kennedy Bay & Jennie Reed, Mar. 22, 1791.  
 Henry McLaughlin & Ann Harkin, 1791.  
 Eisha Rece & Anna Collier, May 20, 1791.  
 John Bellingsley & Martha Blair, Aug. 14, 1792.  
 Mathew Payne & Amelia Cooper, June 17, 1791.  
 Joseph Shannon & Martha Bellingsley, Nov. 24, 1792.  
 Michel O'Neal & Judith Hughes, Mar. 18, 1793.  
 Joseph Desaque & Elizabeth Bennett, Mar. 12, 1793.
- P. 27.—Peter B. Stuart & Senath Lucas, July 24, 1793.  
 James Brient & Mary Lee, June 17, 1793.  
 William Neely & Esther Walker, Mar. 18, 1793.  
 John Anderson & Hannah Sutton, May 29, 1793.  
 Joseph Porter & Elizabeth Thomas, July 21, 1794.  
 James Collingsworth & Jennie Brown, July 26, 1794.
- Henry Lane & Margaret Moore, July 28, 1794.  
 Reubin Parkes & Charity Johnston, Jan. 20, 1794.  
 Nicholas Boeter & Nancy Johnston, Jan. 2, 1794.  
 John Perry & Charity Baker, Jan. 7, 1794.
- P. 28.—Thomas Gorham & Sallie W. Suggs, Oct. 5, 1795.  
 Henry Skinner & Jane Hays, Jan. 11, 1792.  
 Richard Lancaster & Jane Vernon, Apr. 25, 1795.  
 Malachiah Sutton & Hannah Moore, Sept. 13, 1793.  
 John Carpenter & Mary Fisher, Dec. 18, 1795.  
 Edmon Collingsworth & Alice Thompson, Dec. 14, 1795.  
 William Ervin & Nancy Lucas, Jan. 26, 1795.  
 John Edmondson & Mary Buchanan, Sept. 6, 1796.  
 John Kennedy & Louisa Simpson, Aug. 6, 1796.  
 William Gowen & Martha Rains, Dec. 3, 1797.
- P. 29.—John McGough & Nancy Parker, June 26, 1793.  
 Matthew Hune & Nancy Kimbro, Nov. 13, 1797.  
 Stephen O'Dair & Susanna Thomas, July 26, 1797.  
 John McNight & Patsy Hughes, Sep. 27, 1797.  
 Jeremiah Hinton & Sarah Boyd, Oct. 18, 1797.  
 Josiah Sugg & Elizabeth Johns, Aug. 14, 1797.  
 Wene Beardin & Mary McAllister, Dec. 30, 1797.  
 Charles Hayes & Anna Blackman, June 17, 1797.  
 Robert Evans & Betsy Robertson, Sept. 21, 1797.  
 James Oliphant & Polly Compton, Sept. 1, 1797.
- P. 30.—Wm. Gullage & Temple Jones, Dec. 22, 1797.  
 Tobias Adams & Isabella Gibson, Jan. 7, 1791.  
 Deliverance Gray & Palmer Halstead, June 29, 1791.  
 Samuel Bell & Margaret Edmondson, June 14, 1791.  
 Squire Choat & Rebecca Smith, Sept. 11, 1792.  
 James Robertson & Sallie Ridley, May 5, 1792.

Samuel McCutchen & Catherine Bell.  
Aug. 6, 1791.

John Buchanan & Rebecca Hagan, Sept.  
19, 1791.

John Beckanan & Jane Patterson, Dec.  
31, 1792.

John J. Morris & Sarah Shoat, Apr. 5,  
1792.

P. 31.—James Everett & Lettie Ridley, May 5,  
1792.

Richard Frenleyson & Elizabeth Black,  
May 18, 1793.

Hi Turney & Martha Lancaster, Dec. 13,  
1788.

Jeremiah Moore & Nancy Slaton, May  
30, 1796.

John L. Mishler & Mary Cassellman,  
Dec. 17, 1791.

John Hamilton & Sarah Lucas, Apr. 10,  
1794.

Amos Moore & Margaret Neely, Sep.  
17, 1791.

James McCutchen & Elizabeth Dean,  
Apr. 23, 1792.

George McLane & Parmala Davidson,  
July 20, 1789.

Patrick McCutchen & Hannah Mar-  
shall, Mar. 24, 1789.



## BOOK REVIEWS

*History of Williamsburg.* By William Willis Boddie. The State Company, Columbia, S. C. Price \$5.00, postage prepaid.

In his *History of Williamsburg*, William Willis Boddie has brought out a book which will be of interest and value to students of history and genealogists. It contains forty chapters, divided into 548 pages, with an index of 60 pages; six maps of the district from 1737 to 1923, and ten photo-etchings of "Men of Valor."

Much space is devoted to Williamsburg in the War of the American Revolution. Four hundred and twenty of its soldiers, who fought in Marion's Brigade, are brought into the History, and many of their wills, briefed, naming their wives, children and grandchildren. From the data in this book, many people in the South and West may easily establish Revolutionary ancestry.

The Census of 1790, showing the name of the head of each family in the district, the number of males and females of his family, is given as well as the Tax List of 1811.

Almost anyone who had an ancestor in Williamsburg prior to 1860 may trace his ancestral

lines through the Revolution to an original settler. There is a specific, definite statement about more than ten thousand men and women who have played a part in the development of the County.

*Stories of the American Revolution.* By Everett T. Tomlinson. D. Appleton and Company, New York. Price \$2.00.

A very real idea of Revolutionary days is given in this highly readable volume, which narrates absolutely authentic but little known incidents of our country's struggle for independence. The picture of these stirring days is a vivid one, and not the least interesting feature of the book is the inclusion of the old campaign songs and ballads. Dr. Tomlinson writes in "Stories of the American Revolution" not only the thrilling deeds of the Revolutionary heroes but also tells of their wives, including Mrs. John Adams, Mrs. John Hancock, Mrs. General Green, Mrs. General Knox, Alexander Hamilton's mother-in-law, and George Washington's mother.





# STATE CONFERENCES

## MASSACHUSETTS.

The fall State Meeting of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Holyoke on October 18 and 19, 1923. State officers and delegates began to arrive on the afternoon of the 17th, and these early arrivals were repaid for any effort they made by attending a fine organ recital at Skinner Memorial Chapel. In the evening, Mrs. Frank H. Metcalf, Regent of Eunice Day Chapter, opened her spacious home for a delightful reception, which was largely attended.

The Conference opened on Thursday at 10 A. M. in the Second Baptist Church. The guests of honor were: Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President General; Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, Treasurer General; Mrs. Larz Anderson, Librarian General, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Vice President General from Connecticut; Mrs. Horace Martin Farnham, State Regent of Vermont; Mrs. Paul D. Kitt, State Regent of Missouri; Mrs. Charles C. Abbott, Past Vice President General from New Hampshire; Mrs. Frank B. Hall and Mrs. Charles H. Bond, Past Vice Presidents General from Massachusetts.

Although shadowed by the illness of our State Regent, Mrs. George Minot Baker, the entire body seemed desirous to make the meeting the uplifting one that her gracious presence would have insured. The same spirit of harmony and earnestness prevailed, and the State Vice Regent, Miss Isabel Gordon proved herself a capable and dignified chairman, following in Mrs. Baker's footsteps, and carrying out for her the program which she had arranged.

Mrs. Metcalf, Regent of the hostess chapter, Eunice Day of Holyoke, gave the delegates a most cordial greeting. Mayor John F. Cronin extended the city's welcome and hospitality, and Mrs. Nathan P. Avery, Vice President of Holyoke Chamber of Commerce extended further welcome. Mrs. George O. Rhodes, Regent of Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter of Worcester, responded. Greetings from Vermont and Missouri were given by State Regents from those states. Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway spoke for the National Society. The Treasurer General, Mrs. Brosseau spoke of the work at Ellis Island, and Mrs. Larz Anderson told of her interest in the library, and praised

the excellent work of past Librarians General. Mrs. Buel, Chairman of the Immigrant's Manual Committee, told of the distribution of thousands of the manuals in English, and in eight foreign languages. The remainder of the morning session was occupied with reports of State Officers and Committees, who outlined the work that they hoped to accomplish during the coming year.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Merle D. Graves, Chairman of Committee on Resolutions presented amendments to the State By-Laws, and other resolutions to be acted upon at the March Conference. The name of Mrs. Russell W. Magna, of Springfield, was presented as a candidate for Vice President General from Massachusetts.

The address of the afternoon was by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, who spoke intimately of her first four months as President General. The keynote of her address was "Be of your Century."

The work of raising money for the D. A. R. Dormitory at International College, Springfield, was given an inspiring impetus by the presentation of a pageant arranged for the purpose, and presented by pupils of the college. Several nationalities were represented, and each character was admirably portrayed in costumes to which the wearer was rightfully entitled.

The evening of the 18th was given over to a reception and banquet at Hotel Nonotuck. Short and witty speeches were given by the invited guests, and delightful musical selections were a part of the program of all sessions. On the morning of the 19th, a meeting of the State Board was held.

The Chairman of Credentials reported that 172 delegates were present at this Fall Meeting, which had been filled with inspiration and enjoyment, and each delegate returned to her home feeling proud of the wonderful body of representative women of the Commonwealth, and for the high ideals and purposes which they were promoting.

(MRS. ARTHUR L.) MARY L. F. POWER,  
State Historian.

## MICHIGAN

The 23rd annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Michigan held its sessions in Flint, October 9, 10, and 11, 1923, by invitation of the Genesee Chapter.



The attendance was large, over three hundred, the sessions harmonious and business like, the interest of the delegates sustained to the last hour, and the hostess chapter most hospitable. The meetings were held in the Court Street church, admirably suited to the occasion. The first business meeting occurred on Tuesday afternoon in the church auditorium. Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, State Regent, presided throughout the Conference. Following the singing of America by the audience, the salute to the Flag, the reading of standing rules, and the roll call of the chapters, came the reports of the Credential Committee, and the Program Committee. A group of songs preceded the reports of the state officers, which were followed by the recommendations of the state executive board, and perhaps half of the twenty-four state chairmen reports.

The formal opening of the Conference took place at eight P. M. with the processional of the honored guests and state executive board. The conference was made welcome by Mr. Cuthbertson, mayor of Flint, and Mrs. Swan, Regent of Genesee Chapter; greetings were brought by Mr. Bonbright of the Chamber of Commerce, and Brigadier General Guy Wilson. The feature of the evening was the address of the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, who brought a warm greeting to the Michigan Daughters, and talked most entertainingly on the questions of the day. Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, Treasurer General, gave an interesting account of the work the society is doing among the immigrants detained on Ellis Island. Mrs. Charles Beach Booth, Vice President General from California, brought greetings from her far western state, and Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Vice President General and Honorary State Regent of Michigan, told of her trip to England and France. Miss Fanny Harnit of Ohio, National Vice Chairman of Publicity spoke briefly of the value of publicity to our organization, and Mrs. James P. Brayton, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General from Michigan, was introduced as a pioneer State Regent and recalled conditions in the state society when it held a conference in Flint twenty-one years ago. At the conclusion of the program a reception was held with the National and State Officers and Chapter Officers in the receiving line.

The business of Wednesday morning, following prayer and reading of the minutes, was the conclusion of state committee reports; chapter Regent reports, which were limited to three minutes, and a beautiful memorial service for the seventy deceased Daughters of the past year, conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Jared Finney.

At the afternoon meeting an interesting illustration of the methods of educating deaf children was given by teachers and pupils of the Michigan School for the Deaf; also an inspiring talk by Mrs. Philander House, Instructor in English on the Americanization work done in the Ferris Institute. Mrs. Mooney of Detroit, told of the work done in that city among the foreign-born women. This was followed by the nomination of officers and the continuation of chapter regents' reports.

Wednesday evening was featured by an address on "The Real Hero of the French Alliance in the American Revolution" by Professor Claude H. Van Tyne, Department of History, University of Michigan.

On Friday morning after the routine business, came the election of officers, the conclusion of regents' reports and the adoption of the Resolutions' Committee report. Some unfinished business was taken up, and a telegram of greetings from the State Conference to Mrs. Helen E. Barrett of Richland, the only Real Daughter of the American Revolution surviving in Michigan, was ordered. At 12:30 the State Conference closed by singing "Michigan, My Michigan" and "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

A Round Table Conference for state officers and chapter regents was held Tuesday morning prior to the opening meeting. An exhibition of the photographs showing the various tablets and memorials erected by Michigan Daughters, of Chapter Yearbooks, and of Chapter Histories in loose-leaf holders, was in charge of the State Historian. An exhibit of the needle work of foreign-born women from Detroit and Flint, was another feature.

A recommendation by Mrs. Seydel, State Regent, to raise the sum of \$5,000 in honor of the Michigan Gold Star boys in the World War, to be known as the D. A. R. War Memorial Scholarship Fund, was unanimously adopted by the Conference. The interest on this money is to be used in aiding any worthy Michigan boy in any school or college of the University of Michigan, and will be handled by the D. A. R. Scholarship and Loan Fund Committee.

IDA F. McFARLAND,  
*State Historian.*

#### MISSOURI

The 24th Annual State Conference of Missouri met in Sedalia, October 3, 4, and 5, 1923. The meetings were held in the Terry Hotel Convention Hall. The annex of the hotel was given over exclusively to the members of the D. A. R.

The conference was greatly honored by having Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President Gen-

eral and Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, Treasurer General, present, besides Mrs. John Trigg Moss, Vice President General from Missouri, and Mrs. Alvin H. Connelly, Reporter General to The Smithsonian Institution.

This conference was the first visited by Mrs. Cook since her election as President General so Missouri felt doubly honored. After her splendid address all agreed that she is fitted in every way to hold the high office invested in her and more than that when the conference adjourned each Daughter loved her and called her friend.

Mrs. Brosseau, Treasurer General, made a most interesting talk on the work done for the immigrants at Ellis Island and inspired many to go home keen to help carry this on.

Mrs. Paul D. Kitt, the State Regent, gave a splendid report, dwelling especially on the Patriotic Loan Fund which she has established to assist deserving Missouri boys and girls who wish to obtain an education.

A beautiful and important ceremony during the conference was the confirmation of the Pettis County Chapter C. A. R. which had recently been organized with a membership of eighteen children.

The purchase of the Arrow Rock Tavern, one of Missouri's historic spots, by the State Legislature was reported. On September 27th this old tavern, built in 1830, was formally accepted as a State Shrine and handed over to the Missouri Society of the D. A. R. as custodians. It is located in the quaint little river town of Arrow Rock. Many Missouri Daughters were present and a bronze tablet marking the event was unveiled.

The Osage Chapter made the conference very delightful by many social events; a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Samuel P. Davis, President National U. S. D. 1812; National and State Officers, a reception honoring Mrs. Cook, and an automobile ride and tea at the Country Club and on the evening of October 4th the crowning event, a banquet at Hotel Terry. Mrs. Charles Evans, Regent of the Osage Chapter, presided and there were many fine talks and much merriment. At this banquet the nominating speeches for the new officers were made. Only one ticket was presented and all elected the next day as follows: State Regent, Mrs. W. W. Botts; State Vice Regent, Mrs. W. W. Graves; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. C. Gladney; State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. J. Duncan; State Treasurer, Mrs. F. C. Burkey; State Historian, Miss Marie Youngs; State Registrar, Mrs. W. N. Andrews; State Librarian, Mrs. F. V. Stevens.

(Mrs. A. M.) BERTHA J. HITCH,  
State Historian.

## NEW YORK

The 28th annual session of the New York State Conference was held on October 24, 25, and 26, 1923, in Albany. The Albany County Chapters—Gansevoort, Mohawk and Tawasen-tha—with their Regents, Mrs. William W. Lenox, Mrs. E. Clarence Aiken and Mrs. Fisher M. Joslin, were assisting Hostesses, this year's meeting place having been appointed by the State Board. The session was presided over by the State Regent, Mrs. Charles White Nash.

Conference opened with the processional entrance of State and National Officers, visiting State Regents, officers of The Children of the American Revolution, and guests. The usual order of exercises was followed by the address of the State Regent, which was referred to in an editorial in the *Albany Evening News* as follows:

"D. A. R. Americanism. That is good, sound Americanism expressed by Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent, at the opening of the D. A. R. Convention yesterday afternoon. It bears repeating: 'It is not enough' said Mrs. Nash, 'that we sing "Long May Our Land Be Bright with Freedom's Holy Light." We must preserve the traditions of America, teach and practice individual participation in political life, renew respect for law and government, continue adequate military and naval protection in a world not yet ready for the discard of protective force, reaffirm belief in the friendly attitude toward other nations, but maintain national individuality, and work to overcome the selfish tenacity of the day by teaching that, though the individual has certain rights, the state is greater than the individual.' A woman has expressed briefly what is needed in this country. The Daughters of the American Revolution have the right viewpoint. It is inspiring to read what these American women think."

Greetings were brought by National Officers, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, Treasurer General; and Mrs. Charles Seymour Whitman, Curator General; from State Regents, Mrs. Charles Read Banks of New Jersey, and the Vice-Regent of South Carolina, Mrs. J. A. Bailey; from Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, President-General; from Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, Dr. James M. Vander Veer, Regent.

The speakers at the various sessions were Governor Alfred E. Smith, who spoke on State Institutions and the need for an appropriation of \$50,000,000 for hospitals, the Hon. William S. Hackett, Mayor of Albany, who extended a warm welcome to the Daughters; Rev. W. Herbert Burk, D. D., Chaplain of Valley Forge

Memorial Chapel, who gave an illustrated lecture on the Valley Forge Memorial; Hon. John A. Hamilton, Secretary of State, whose address was "United States Constitution"; and Mr. Peter Nelson, New York State Archivist, who gave an address on New York's One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration of the Revolution.

On the afternoon of the twenty-fifth, the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cooke arrived, and her speech to the Conference was warmly received. Mrs. Cooke spoke again at the banquet in the evening in a masterly address, which elicited great enthusiasm from the Daughters.

The reports of Chairmen of State Committees showed the width of State activities, and the splendid results accomplished. Under the head of Patriotic Education, through the Chairman of its special Tamassee Committee, came the report regarding the New York State Cottage at Tamassee, which has been completed and dedicated. Americanization and Ellis Island are important activities, and reports were given by both the Chairman, and the National Chairman, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau. Better Films was ably handled by the National Chairman. The new code for the correct use of the Flag was reported on, and pamphlets were distributed at the Hall. D. A. R. Magazine report and appeal secured a large number of new subscriptions. The Preservation of Historic Spots embraced the French Castle at Fort Niagara and New York's Valley Forge Memorial Bell. The bell—one of the two largest in the chimes for the Memorial Tower—is to be paid for by a free-will offering from the chapters of a very nominal sum *if each contributes*. Revolutionary Relics for Memorial Continental Hall included the presentation of gifts for the Museum. Four Real Daughters were reported by the Chairman, Mrs. Frederick Menges, former State Historian, who has been compiling the State History of the Conference and Chapters reported that it would be published early in 1924.

The social part of the Conference included a reception at Schuyler Mansion at which the president, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Honorary President General, N. S. D. A. R., and trustees of Schuyler Mansion, the State Regent, visiting National and State officers, and Regents of the Albany chapters, received and welcomed the Daughters. The State banquet at the Ten Eyck Hotel was largely attended. Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent, presided, and the speakers were Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cooke, President-General, and seven chapter regents representing the Empire State in sections: viz. Northern, Western, Central,

Southern Tier, Hudson Valley, Greater New York, and Long Island.

On the 26th, the Resolutions Committee reported fifteen Resolutions, which were adopted among them: Approval of the fitting observance of the 150th Anniversary of the American Revolution and a state-wide celebration; the preservation of the battlefields of Saratoga and Oriskany; the undertaking, as part of the 150th Anniversary of the Revolution, the locating, preservation, marking and recording of all unmarked graves of Revolutionary Soldiers; the need of the state for a headquarters' building and the State Regent empowered to appoint a committee to investigate the needs for such a building; the appointment of a committee was authorized to ascertain what memorial would be acceptable to the French to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the visit of General Lafayette to New York State; that an endeavor be made to secure enforcement of the statute laws of New York for the care and preservation of old and disused cemeteries; that the National Society be urged to adopt voting machines during the future elections of officers at Memorial Continental Hall in Washington.

It was resolved that the Secretary of War and the Congress of the United States be urged to take the proper steps for the preservation of the "Old French Castle" at Fort Niagara; that the New York State D. A. R. approve having the Board of Regents of the University of the State in charge of administering the literacy test; that the State Conference approved the proposed bond issue for \$50,000,000 for State Hospitals, and urged its members to vote favorably on election day; that the influence of the organization be given to the Navy, to the end that the Navy shall be maintained at a strength adequate to National Defense, as has been adopted by the National Society. A beautiful Resolution was passed regarding the recent death of Mrs. Rita Whitbeck Yawger, former State Recording Secretary and Recording Secretary General, and upon the death of Mrs. Albert Nelson Lewis (Louise Ward McAllister), first State Regent of New York, under the appointment of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison when President General.

An election of four directors took place, those elected being Miss Alice Hart Neafie, Mrs. George W. Fairchild, Mrs. Harvey Tyson White, and Mrs. Frank A. Dudley.

Thus ended the Twenty-eighth annual meeting of the New York State Conference after a successful three-day session.

The day preceding the opening of the New York State Conference, the annual meeting of

the Children of the American Revolution was held. Mrs. John P. Mosher of Rochester, State Director, presided. The members were happy in having their President-General, Mrs. Frank W. Mondell present. An election of officers took place. As the C. A. R. will be future members of the D. A. R., the two organizations are closely affiliated.

MRS. ALTON BROOKS PARKER,  
*State Historian.*

### SOUTH CAROLINA

The State Conference of the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution met on November 13, 14, 15, 1923, in Greenville, S. C., the State Regent, Mrs. Franklin Clark Cain presiding.

Never before was our State Conference honored with as many distinguished guests; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, our President General, Mrs. H. H. McCall, Vice President General from Georgia; Mrs. B. D. Heath, Vice President General from North Carolina; Mrs. Charles Akerman, State Regent of Georgia; Mrs. R. H. Gibbs, of New York, State Chairman for Tamassee D. A. R. School; Mrs. R. M. Bratton, ex-State Regent, and ex-Vice President General from South Carolina; Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun, ex-State Regent and ex-Vice President General, from South Carolina; Mrs. E. W. Duvall, ex-State Regent of South Carolina.

An address of welcome from the Senior Regent of the hostess chapters, Mrs. C. M. Landrum, was responded to by Mrs. W. B. Burney, of Columbia.

Greetings were given from North Carolina, by Mrs. Heath; Georgia, by Mrs. McCall and Mrs. Akerman; New York, by Mrs. Gibbs; the American Legion Auxiliary by Mrs. C. K. Earle, President, and from the Federation of Womens clubs by Mrs. A. F. McKissick.

The special feature of the opening session was the splendid address from our President General, which gave an inspiration and interest in the work of the National Society, which only the words of our highest official can supply.

Report of State Officers and State Chairman showed enthusiastic support in each particular line. In compliment to our President General, the three calls which she had especially endorsed—Manual for Immigrants, Ellis Island work, and the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial—were one hundred per cent perfect.

Wednesday evening's session was turned over to Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun, Chairman of the Tamassee Endowment Fund, for the presentation of certificates to all paid up Founders of Tamassee. The closing payments on the \$50,-

000 endowment for Tamassee, raised largely in South Carolina, had been made. From all sides members came forward to receive their certificates as Founders of Tamassee, and the certificates for their chapters, not a chapter in South Carolina being missing from the list when the roll was called,—a fact that shows how unanimously the entire body of the S. C. D. A. R. is behind their D. A. R. School at Tamassee, S. C. To Mrs. Calhoun's untiring zeal and ceaseless energy, the S. C. D. A. R. are deeply indebted for the raising of this amount.

On Thursday morning the election of officers resulted as follows: Mrs. W. B. Burney, State Regent; Mrs. L. J. Hames, Vice Regent; Miss Clyburn, Recording Secretary; Mrs. M. V. Stribling, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. J. M. Kinard, Genealogist; Mrs. Oscar Mauldin, Treasurer; Mrs. W. O. Cromer, Registrar; Mrs. A. A. Woodson, Historian; Mrs. D. E. Scarborough, Librarian.

Miss Wil Lou Gray, Chairman of Tamassee School Board, gave a report of the school, and made a plea for a new administration building to relieve the conditions now prevailing, with the result that nearly \$4,000 was pledged from the floor, and this by a body of women who had just finished raising a \$50,000 endowment for the school. Mrs. Calhoun then announced that the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution had pledged \$3,000 for the library in this building.

The beautiful Dutch Colonial Cottage, the gift of the New York State Daughters of the American Revolution, dedicated and presented last April by Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent of New York,—residence in which is a reward of merit—is fulfilling the mission, so beautifully expressed by Mrs. Nash, for which it is intended. This generous gift from the Daughters of New York State is an inspiration and an encouragement to the Daughters of South Carolina and is gratefully appreciated by all.

Resolutions condemning an unpatriotic history were passed, and, with Flag legislation and final disposal of the silver service from the battle ship "South Carolina," were referred to the Legislative committee.

Mrs. Franklin Clark Cain, retiring State Regent, was unanimously endorsed by the Conference for the office of Vice President General.

On Friday, a trip was made to Tamassee, sixty miles away, where the day was spent in inspecting the plant and meeting the pupils and their friends of the community. This closed the 27th Conference, which had been a gratifying success, owing to the presence of our President General, and her staff of officers, who by their helpful words, and kind encouragement,

had spurred us on to greater achievements in our work, along lines of National and State Endeavor.

LILLIAN MURPHY CAIN,  
*State Regent.*

### TEXAS

The Twenty-fourth State Conference of the Texas Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Paris, Texas, November 7, 8, 9, 1923, with the Joseph Ligon Chapter as Hostess. The cordial hospitality and bountiful entertainment extended by the Hostess Chapter and the whole City of Paris made this Conference a very delightful and successful one.

Many splendid reports were given by Chapters and State Committee Chairmen. The State Officers' reports showed loyal fulfillment of the duties devolving upon each office.

The Denton State Normal Scholarship Fund was reported completed with the exception of a \$24 deficit. The conference voted to make up the deficit out of the State Treasury, so this \$5,000 Scholarship is now complete. The Sam Houston State Normal Scholarship Fund has just been started and \$457 was pledged as a beginning and \$107 was pledged to the Philippine Scholarship.

The conference voted to change the name of the Florence A. Clark Memorial Scholarship back to the original name of the Daughters of the American Revolution Scholarship of the University of Texas, as it was losing its identification as a D. A. R. Scholarship. The Florence A. Clark Memorial will be in the form of an oil painting of Mrs. Clark, and will be placed in the University. The \$500 for the Memorial has already been completed, and the painting will soon be hung in an appropriate place.

The conference voted to take \$50 from the general fund to go toward the purchase of a marker for the grave of Mrs. Eli Skidmore, A Real Daughter, whose death occurred recently at Wichita Falls.

Authority was extended to the State and National Headquarters Committee to refurnish the Texas room in Memorial Continental Hall.

A number of D. A. R. Magazine subscriptions were renewed and some new ones made.

The final report of the Chairman of Genealogical Research was given, and a number of subscriptions for the books were made. The books will be completed this year and contain the Genealogy of the Texas Daughters.

The conference pledged the 25c per capita for the Immigrants' Manuals, and 10c per capita for the National Old Trails as asked by the National Society. It also endorsed the Two Dollars per Chapter for the Ellis Island teacher as recommended by the National Society.

The conference voted to raise \$3,000 for the purpose of placing a monument to the great French Explorer La Salle. The Monument is to be placed in the city of Navasota, which is on the King's Highway and only a few miles from the place where La Salle died.

The work of the American Peace Award Committee was endorsed and the following recommendations adopted:

That the State Corresponding Secretary issue engraved invitations for the State Conference to all State Officers and Chapter Regents.

That three dollars be allowed each State Committee Chairman for postage.

MRS. H. C. BAILIFF,  
*State Recording Secretary.*

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## FATE OF AMERICA'S DISCOVERERS

It is remarkable how few of the eminent men of the discoverers and conquerors of the New World died in peace. Columbus died broken-hearted; Roldin and Bobadilla were drowned; Ovando was harshly superseded; Las Casas sought refuge in a cowl; Ojeda died in extreme poverty; Enciso was deposed by his own men; Nicuessa perished miserably by the cruelty of his party; Vasco Nunez de Balboa

was disgracefully beheaded; Narvaez was imprisoned in a tropical dungeon, and afterwards died of hardship; Almagro was garroted; Pizarro was murdered, and his four brothers cut off; and there was no end to the assassinations and executions of the secondary chiefs among the energetic and daring adventurers.—  
*Gleanings for the Curious.*





## STATE HISTORIC COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D. C.



ON Saturday, June 23, 1923, at 4 p. m., a bronze tablet marking the house at 207 I Street N. W., once the home of James Monroe and which he used as the Executive Mansion for six months of his Presidential term, was unveiled with impressive ceremonies, before a distinguished audience, by the State Historic Committee, D. C. D. A. R. The house, which was erected in 1808 and enlarged in 1810, is the present home of the Washington Arts Club. It contains many historic relics and many of the articles which were used by Monroe during his residence therein.

Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hces and Miss Maud Campbell Gouverneur, great granddaughters of the enunciator of the Monroe doctrine, participated in the unveiling. The tablet was presented to the Arts Club of Washington after the unveiling by Mrs. William B. Hardy, State Regent, D. C. D. A. R., and was accepted for the Club by Henry K. Bush Brown, former President of the Arts Club, who modeled the bas-relief head of President Monroe on the tablet.

Mrs. Catharine E. Nagle, State Historian and Chairman of the State Historic Committee, spoke of the work that had been done and was being done at the present time by the committee. In introducing Mrs. Edward J. Ryan, Chairman

of Historic Spots, she spoke of the fine work accomplished by Mrs. Ryan and her committee. Mrs. Ryan then took charge of the program, and after speaking of her work with the committee, introduced the speakers.

The first speaker, District Commissioner Rudolph, congratulated the organization in the service it is rendering to the National Capital in keeping alive its traditions and landmarks. He further said, "everything associated with the name of James Monroe ought to excite the interest of every patriotic American."

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President General, N. S. D. A. R., made an address on the work the Society is doing in preserving historic spots and homes. Other speakers were Mr. Allen C. Clark, President of the Columbia Historical Society; Mr. Samuel Herrick, President of the D. C. S. A. R.; Dr. Trueman Abbe, son of Dr. Cleveland Abbe; and G. A. Lyons, of the Arts Club.

The music was furnished by the Interstate Commerce Band, assisted by a bugler from the Boy Scouts. Mrs. Louis Abbott recited a sonnet on Monroe, composed by Miss Ada Boyd Glassie.

After the ceremony, refreshments were served in the club house by members of The Arts Club.

CATHARINE E. NAGLE,

*State Historian.*



BUILT IN 1802  
THIS HOUSE WAS THE HOME  
OF  
JAMES MONROE

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

WHILE SECRETARY OF STATE AND OF WAR UNDER  
MADISON, AND FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF HIS  
ADMINISTRATION AS FIFTH PRESIDENT OF THE  
UNITED STATES, MARCH 4, 1817-SEPT. 17, 1817. LATER  
OCCUPIED BY SENATOR CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,  
MINISTER TO GREAT BRITAIN, 1861-68, AND BY  
DR. CLEVELAND ABBE, A FOUNDER OF THE U.S.  
WEATHER BUREAU. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



PLACED BY THE DISTRICT  
OF COLUMBIA DAUGHTERS  
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

1923

TABLET PLACED BY THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC COMMITTEE ON THE WASHINGTON  
ARTS CLUB, ONCE THE HOME OF PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE

# 

To Contributors — Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

**EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH**

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

The Portner, Washington, D. C.

## ANSWERS

10277. SITTON.—John Sitton was from Scotland, his son John was born in New York and his son Joseph Sitton b in Va. 15 Oct. 1745 married Diana Beck b in Pa. 14 May 1749 & d in Lincoln Co., Mo 8 Feb. 1842. Joseph d in Lincoln Co., Mo 1832 & is buried in Bryant's Creek Cemetery. Their ch were John b 9 Oct. 1767 m Rhoda Smith; Jeffrey b 1 Dec. 1769 m Mary Bostick; Joseph b 10 Jan 1772 unmar.; Philip b 7 Mch 1774 m Eleanor Gibson; Lydia b 16 Apr. 1776 m Joshua King; Wm. b. 26 Apr. 1778 m Annie Gray; Thos. b 13 Nov. 1780 m Nancy Boze; Jesse b 11 Mch. 1783 m Sallie Haney; Lawrence b 12 Dec. 1785 m. 1st Rachel Steele Gibson, 2nd, Patsy Thompson, 3rd Nancy Martin, & 4th Martha Ann Moseley; Diana b 1 Jan. 1788 m James Gibson; Jehu b 4 Sept. 1790; Saloma b 5 Oct. 1793 m Guyen Gibson. Joseph Sitton was a Rev. soldier.—*Mrs. C. R. Hinkle*, St. Joseph, Michigan.

10296. TANDY.—Achilles Tandy of Huguenot extraction was b 1758, d 1820 in Fayette Co., Ky. Was Rev. soldier from S. Car., his name appears on a pay roll for service 1785. 1786 he came to Fayette Co. & mar Nancy Ferguson abt 1787 & settled on the Maysville Pike nr Lexington. Was called Captain in Ky. prob for service in frontier wars with Indians. The Capt. Achilles Tandy whose name is on the Baltimore monument may have been his father for he was too young to have been a Capt. in Rev. His chil were Nancy, Jane, Polly Ann, Sarah, Mildred, Martha, Gabriel, Thos., Edmund, Willis, Chas. Scott, & Robert.—*Mrs. Wm. Rodes, Sr.*, 152 E. High St., Lexington, Ky.

10419. RANSOM.—Stephen Ransom, the father-in-law of Theophilus Lord Gates, was

a minute man in the Rev.—2247 Jefferson Ave., E. Detroit, Mich.

10432. BARNEY.—Mary Barney in her Biography of Com. Joshua Barney states that Wm. Barney m an heiress by the name of Watts.—*Miss Lucy D. Ambrose*, 29 The Roanoke, Clifton, Cincinnati, O.

10560. DYE-ROGERS-HOXIE.—Peleg Rogers & w Mary, of town & County of Newport, R. I. Had son Matthew who m Phebe Rice, dau of James, of Foster Co. Providence, R. I. Quakers at Easton, Co. of Washington, N. Y. 28 Aug. 1800. Eliz. & Zebulon Hoxie sign the marriage certificate. Page 191 Genealogical Quarterly, Apr. 1902-Jan. 1905, under Griffin Family. Thos. Griffin had son Gershom who married Hannah Hoxie, dau of Zebulon, one of the first settlers of Easton, N. Y. I have this old Quaker record.—*Mrs. Grace Gridley Roscoe*.

11490. CALHOUN.—The chil. of Patrick Calhoun & his 2nd w Martha Caldwell, were James m 1802 Sarah C. Martin & had 8 chil.; Catherine m Rev. Moses Waddel; Wm. m Catherine Jenna de Graffenreid & had 9 chil.; John Caldwell m Floride Calhoun & had 7 chil.; Patrick m Nancy Needham de Graffenreid, sis of his bro. Wm.'s wife.—*Mrs. J. B. Garrard*, LaGrange, Texas.

11627. HUFF.—Information of this family may be obtained from Julian E. Huff, Nevada Missouri or from Sam E. Huff, Walker, Mo.—*A. Badgley*, Tudor Hall, Washington, D. C.

11691. GILLENTINE.—There was a Nicholas Gilentine living in Amelia Co., Va. in 1743, in which year he deeded to his dau. Eleanor, wife of John Chisholm, 200 acres in Amelia. At the same time he deeded his son John, 397 acres in Amelia, which was granted to Nicholas by patent, 28 Dec. 1736. Later records are to be

found in Halifax, Pittsylvania & Henry Counties Va. & three of John & Eleanor Chisholm's sons, John, Elijah & Obadiah, were among the early settlers of Tenn, the last named having among his chil a son Gillington. Nicholas of Amelia was prob the grandfather of Nicholas of Tenn.—*Mrs. E. H. Clark*, 470 Park Ave, New York City.

11716. JOHNSON.—An old issue of the Louisville Courier-Journal says that "Wm. Johnson b Madison Co., Va. 1714 mar 1742 Elizabeth Cave d 1765; issue, Robert, Nancy, Hannah, Benjamin, Mildred, Elizabeth Cave, Sally, Valentine. Elizabeth Cave, was the fifth child of Benjamin Cave and Hannah Gledsoe. She was b in Madison Co., 1720 & was buried in Orange Co. 1785. Robert b 1745 married 1770, in Orange County, Jemima Suggett & died in Ky 1814." Records do not show Robert to have had a son Jacob, but it is suggested that one of his bros. probably had.—*Mrs. E. H. Clark*, 470 Park Ave., New York City.

11538a. BELL.—Thomas Bell Sr. came from Ireland to America landing in Pa. & mar nr Cankadig, Pa. Eliz. Weir abt 1740. His chil were Betsy mar Wm. Montgomery & had son Thomas; John mar. Eliz. Morrow; Mary mar. Samuel Carroll; James mar. Frances Burch; Thomas b 4 June 1754 mar Judith Thompson; Robert; Samuel m Lucy Pope; Ann m Andrew Monroe & Wm. m Patsy Wood. Thomas had bros James & Samuel who came with him to America. Would like to corres with person making this inquiry.—*Miss Mary E. Dunn*, Box No. 435, Owensboro, Ky.

11744a. WILSON.—As I have the Will of Lieut. Col. George Wilson will give his chil mentioned in it. John, Wm., George and Samuel, daus. Agnes Humphreys; Eliz. Kincaid, wife of Samuel; Jane married 3 times, 1st to—Bullett, then to the father of Hon. Wm. G. Hawkins & then to Hon. John Minor; Mary, Ann, Sarah & Phebe. Ref:—"Monongahela of Old" p 130 by Veech.—*Mrs. R. C. Maxwell*, 926 W. State St., Trenton, N. J.

11747. SEMAN.—Jost Hite, in a deed recorded 1744, deeds land to Jonathan Seman of Orange Co., N. Y. from which I would judge the family was originally from that State. Jonah Seman, made a Will in Berkeley Co. 1780, recorded 1783, & his oldest son was Jonathan. There is a Will of one Jonathan Seman in Berkeley Co., dated Sept. 6, 1777 in which he leaves everything to his sister Pheba.—*Mrs. Wm. B. Ardery*, Paris, Ky.

11754. AMMERMAN.—Joseph Ammerman, who was born in Virginia married Rebecca Reed who was born in the same State. They lived 1st in Bourbon Co., later locating in Harrison Co., Ky. Had twelve children. As their marriage bond in the Bourbon Co. Clerk's

office dated April 19, 1811, is signed by Jonathan Reed, he was most probably her father. This marriage was recorded April 25, 1811. Ref:—Court Records & Perrins History.—*Mrs. W. B. Ardery*, Roccligan, Paris, Ky.

11759. CLARK.—The Will of Christopher Clark was dated 14 Aug. 1741 & prob. 28 May 1754. Item 6—gives to my son Bowling Clark, among other things "my Trooping Arms and great Bible." These were taken to Ga. by Bowling Clark & lost. Micajah Clark, Sr. (Christopher) copied into his own Bible, the records from his father's Bible, & left this Bible to his son Micajah, Jr. After his death his widow married an Oglesby who took great pride in the Bible & refused to turn it over to the Clark family. One of the daus. m a Flagg not Fagg & they took the Bible with them in 1836 when they removed to Mo. with the Clarks, Meriwethers, Lewises etc.—*Mrs. Alvah Weaver*, Thomaston, Ga.

11759. CLARKE.—Christopher Clarke of Louisa Co. m Penelope Bolling & had chil Ed., Bolling m Winnifred —; Micajah m Judith Adams; Eliza m Joseph Anthony & Sarah m Chas. Lynch. Micajah & Judith Adams Clark had chil Christopher m Mildred Terrell; Robt m Susan Henderson; Mourning, Micajah m Milly Martin; John & Ed. Children of Christopher & Mildred Terrell Clark were Micajah m Ella Gatewood; David m Mary Clarke; Mourning m Wm. B. Key of Albemarle & removed to Elbert Co., Ga. Micajah Clarke & Milly Martin had chil Mourning m Robt Mansfield of Rev. fame. Milly Martin Clarke mar 2nd—Oglesby. Ref:—Saunders Early Alabama Settlers, Quaker Friends, Woods' History of Albemarle & Family records.—*Mrs. J. C. Gentry*, Route A, Box No. 159-B, Atlanta, Ga.

11759. CLARKE.—Write also to *J. M. Usher*, 809 Mayo Building, Tulsa, Oklahoma for information of this family.

11717. HOWELL.—Jane Howell b 26 Dec. 1768 was the dau of Levi Howell, 1745-1820, her mother was a dau of Samuel Green, name not known, all of Hardwick Twp, Warren Co., N. J. Levi Howell was a Methodist local preacher & an early member of Union M. E. Church near Hope, as was also Nicholas Albertson & wife & they are buried in the old Union Cemetery. Ref:—Howell Family by Chas. E. Stickney, pub in "Wantage Recorder" Sussex, N. J. May 29, 1914; Biog. Sketches of Sussex County, by Rev. Casper Schaeffer, p 103; Stockton Collection index, N. J. Hist. Society. Levi Howell's parents were Sampson Howell, 1719-1803 & w Jane Vanderbilt, 1722-1805. History of Warren Co., N. J. by Dr. G. W. Cummins, p 171. No Rev. rec for Levi Howell found in "Jerseymen in Rev." but serv-

ice on Albertson & Cooke lines.—*Mrs. H. B. Howell*, 114 Glenwood Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

11717. *HOWELL*.—The birth of Jane Howell 19 July 1773, dau of Mathew Howell of Col. & Rev. ances. & Margaret Carr, is given in Howell's History of Southampton, page 304, husband's name not given.—*Mrs. J. M. Jacobus*, 200 Smith St., Peekskill, N. Y.

### QUERIES

11789. *WATKINS*.—Eliz. dau of Bennett Goode m Samuel Watkins 1773 in Va. Samuel d & his s Phillip Watkins bought his Bible & moved to Versailles, Ky., where his uncles John & Henry Watkins lived. Wanted to cores with any desc. who has this Bible.—*W. T.*

11790. *MARTIN*.—Hannah Martin mar 22 Oct. 1805 Jacob Hichs who was b Milan, N. Y. 1784. Is she related to Gotlop Martin, Lieut 1st Regt, Dutchess Co., N. Y. M.I.? Wanted dates of her b & d.

(a) *HICKS*.—Wanted Rev. rec of John Hicks b Milan, Dutchess Co., N. Y. 1761. mar 4 March 1780 Eliz. Doty.—*S. J. G.*

11791. *SMITH*.—Jonas Smith & his s Nathan of Conn. took up 200 a of land in what is now Bradford Co., Pa. 1785. Jonas Smith m Mercy Buxton, prob in Conn. & had ch Jesse b 1766 mar Jane Miller; Lydia; Nathan; Enos; John; Sarah, Joseph & Chas. Mercy Buxton Smith d in Pa 1822 aged 78 years. Would like dates of mar of Jonas & also of his father also all Buxton data.—*E. L. S.*

11792. *CURRY*.—Wanted ances, names of chil, names of bros & sis, & place of birth in Va. of James Curry who was b 23 Feb. 1785 & d 31 Dec. 1870 in either Ind or Ohio. He removed from Va 1810 & set nr Cincinnati, O. 19 Oct. 1815 he mar Kezia Applegate of Hamilton Co., Ohio.—*N. B. K.*

11793. *GATES*.—Wanted parentage of Martha Gates who m abt 1785, Caleb Chapman, East Haddam, Conn.

(a) *BERRY-JONES*.—Peter Berry m 15 June 1751, in Morris Co., N. J. Susanna Jones. Names of chil & parentage of both desired.

(b) *JACOBI-McCOMB*.—Grace Jacobi mar 5 May 1721 in Montgomery Co., Pa. James McComb. Names of chil & parentage of both desired.

(c) *MOREY*.—Wanted names of w & chil of Robt. Morey, Rev. Sol. from Conn.—*J. B. B.*

11794. *HULTZ*.—Henry Hultz mar Priscilla Hoagland & they were the parents of Psyche Hultz who mar 1807 David Philips. Was there Rev. rec in either line.—*C. R. M.*

11795. *ELLSWORTH-HAYDEN*.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of Giles Ellsworth of Wind-

sor Ct. He m Ellen Hayden & had ch Albert b 1823, Anson, Sam, Ellen & 5 others.—*R. E. R.*

11796. *WALKER*.—Wanted parentage of Gideon Walker, Rev. sol from Md. or Pa. who died in Ky. also maiden n & parentage of his wife. They had s Marcen Du Val Walker.—*M. S. C.*

11797. *BROOKING*.—Wanted parentage of Chas. Brooking and of his w, who was also his cousin, Frances Brooking whom he mar 1754 in Orange Co., Va.—*J. B. B.*

11798. *MAXSON*.—Wanted parentage with dates of Eliz. Maxson b 1773 mar Wm. Taylor 1793, prob in Rensselaer Co., N. Y.—*H. M. T.*

11799. *OSBORNE-PAYNE*.—Wanted gen & place of birth of Col. Joseph Osborne of New York. Had bro Nathan & sis Mary Ann Reynolds who lived in Buffalo. Joseph's ch were Mary Ann b 1818, Catharine, Caroline, Henry & Irvine who went to Ind. & later to Missouri. Wanted also infor. of the Payne fam.—*M. A. S.*

11800. *WHITE*.—Peregrine White 1620-1704 mar 1648 Sarah, dau of Wm. Bassett. Their ch were Jonathan b 1650 mar Hester Nickerson & Sarah b 1664 who mar 25 Jan 1672 John Baylie. Was Andrew White who mar Sarah Sanderson at Watertown, Mass 4 Feb 1695 a son of Jonathan?—*M. L. W. B.*

11801. *WINSOR*.—Wanted ances of John Winsor b abt 1755 & of his w Lydia Boardman who d 1861 aged 86. Both lived at Hillsdale, Columbia Co., N. Y. in 1792 when married. John enlis. from Claverack, N. Y.

(a) *CRANSTON*.—Wanted parentage of John Cranston b abt 1756 & of his w Abigail Tisdale b abt 1760. They came from R. I. to N. Y. bef 1789.

(b) *ARNOLD-BROWN*.—Wanted ances of Tabitha Arnold b 1779 m 1796 Christopher Brown b 1772. Wanted his parentage also.

(c) *TERRY*.—Wanted ances of Benj. Terry whose dau Joanna b 1753 mar James Green & located in South Berlin, N. Y.—*A. C. L.*

11802. *HARPER*.—Nicholas Harper b 17 Feb. 1745 had son Thomas, b in Md. 27 Oct. 1776 & later lived in Logan Co., Ky., was mar three times. Did he hav dau Ann, whom did she marry? Wanted also names of her ch.—*R. T. J.*

11803. *VAN BUSKIRK*.—Wanted ances of Lana Van Buskirk b 14 Feb. 1793 d 30 Aug. 1863, m 23 May 1811 Garit Van Hoesen b 31 Dec. 1791 d 30 Sept. 1860, had ch Catherine, Susan Keturah, Jemima, Robt., Angeline, Benj., Elmira, Tryphena, Martin, Luther & Gerret, S.

Catherine Van Buskirk b 13 Nov. 1770 d 9 Dec. 1845 m Garret Van Hoesen b 30 Sept. 1769 d 28 Jan 1859 had ch Garit m Lana Van Buskirk, Jacob & John. Wanted gen of Catharine.

(a) MARKHAM.—Wanted ances of Chester Markham b abt 1811 d 20 July 1878 m 27 Sept. 1834 Abigail S. Howard b 14 May 1811 d 2 Oct. 1875. Ch were Fredus H., Chas. B., Carrie S. mar Gerret S. Van Hoesen, & Laroy. 1843 Chester Markham lived in Preble, N. Y.

(b) MORGAN.—Jabez Morgan came to Preble, N. Y. 1829/30 & m Ann dau of David & Eliza Crofoot (cousins) Aft. mar they removed to western N. Y. presumably Allegheny Co. Had ch Rozalvo, Alfonso, Alonzo, Maria C. Emily C., & Carter C. Rozalvo mar Lana Mandana Skeele. Wanted ances of Jabez Morgan.

(c) RAYMOND.—Wanted ances of Benj. Raymond & of his w Sarah—whose dau Sarah Raymond b 1765 d 1819 m Ebenezer Crofoot b 1766 d 1846. Their ch were Ebenezer, Jr. Eliza, Eli, Isaac, Mary Ann & Sarah.

(d) ROCKWELL.—Wanted gen of Lois Rockwell b 4 July 1776 d 11 Aug. 1837 m 8 Nov. 1797 Wm. Skeele.—D. V. H. W.

11804. PAXTON.—Wanted any infor of Polly Paxton, w of Nathaniel Young who served in Rev.

(a) ELLIOTT.—Wanted any infor of John Elliott, Lieut. U. S. Marines on frigate "Deane" in Boston Harbor, 24 Nov. 1778.—K. W.

11805. MCKINNY-MOTHERSHED.—Wm. McKinney b in Ireland mar Eliza Mothershed b in Scotland. Their dau Eliza Mothershed McKinney b 17 May 1805 d 7 Sept. 1878 mar Benj. Rogers White b in N. Car. 15 Jan 1800 d 7 Sept 1878, son of Capt White who m a Miss Rogers. Was there Rev. rec in either the White or Rogers line?

(a) WYNNE-BROWNLEY.—Wanted gen with data of ances of John Henry Wynne b abt 1799 d 1855 & of his w Frances Martha Brownley b abt 1806 d 1854. They lived in Petersburg, Dinwiddie Co., Va & removed to Athens Limestone Co. Ala.—F. A. B.

11806. STROTHER.—Wanted parentage & gen of Wm. Strother b prob in Shenandoah Co., Va. m 1st Margaret Kern abt 1812. She d Mar. 1828, ch were Nicholas, Wm. Geo. & Eliz. Abt 1829 Wm. Strother in a widow presumably Frances Farrow.

(a) KERN.—Wanted parentage & any infor of ances of Adam Kern b in Germany em'g to York Co., Pa. abt the middle of 18th century with his parents & sis & bros. Mary m Wm. Wright; Eliz mar John Robinson, another sister m — Neville; Michael mar Catherine &

Adam mar Esther Mosher & move to Fred Co., Va. Adam Kern's name first appears in a lease of land recorded in County clerk's office, Fred Co., Va., showing that a purchase was made by him in 1765. His ch were Nicholas b 1768; Adam Jr. b. 1773; John, Samuel & Henry, twins, b 1775; Jacob b 1779 & Rebecca.—S. M. J.

11807. FOSTER.—Wanted parentage of Electa Foster b 1 Sept 1792 Deerfield, Mass M 23 June 1815, in Fulton, N. Y. Chadwick Gale who d 20 June 1840 in Lucas Co., Ohio.—D. A. U.

11808. LEE.—Wanted names of w & chil & whom they mar, with all data possible of Richard Henry Lee a Rev. patriot.—M. D. D.

11809. WALKER-SHAON.—Wanted ances of Eleanor Walker b in Maryland 1762 d in Ohio 1848, m 1st David Shaon who d 1799; mar 2nd John Curran who d 1807; mar 3rd John Thompson who d 1824. Wanted also ances & Rev. rec of David Shaon of Bedford Co., Va.—A. B. W.

11810. BURLINGAME.—Wanted parentage of Richardson Burlingame b 1771, Vt. d 1840 Ellicottville, N. Y. mar Lydia dau of Ephraim Fitch, Rev. sol.

(a) HIBBARD.—Wanted parentage of Sibyl Hibbard b 1792, Vt. mar Ahaz Allen & d Towanda, N. Y.

(b) FRENCH.—Wanted parentage of Nancy French b 1804, Mass. mar Levi Litchfield & d in Ellicottville, N. Y.—G. R. McP.

11811. STEWART.—Wanted parentage of James Stewart of Martie Twp. Lancaster Co., Pa. who m 1800 Margaret Armstrong, sis of Hugh. She mar 2nd Hugh O'Neill. James Stewart had bro John & sons James & John.

(a) HIGGINS.—Would like to corres with desc. of — Higgins, who came to this country with Lord Baltimore.

(b) McMULLEN.—Wanted parentage of Stewart McMullen who m 1797 Mary Higgins of Martie Twp. Lancaster Co., Pa.—J. S. R.

11812. SNELLING.—Wanted infor of Col Josiah Snelling for whom Fort Snelling was named, & especially his parentage with dates.—E. L. H.

11813. DIAL-REED.—James H. Dial of Scotland m Susanne Hatfield, their son Isaac Melcolm b 1691 m Harriet Blackwell b 1699 & their son Robert, 1720-1795, had Shadrach b 17 Jan 1781 m 20 Mar. 1803 Susannah, dau of James Reed of North Carolina. Wanted Rev. rec of Robert Dial & James Reed, also maiden n of wife of James Reed with her dates.—J. R. F.

11814. KING.—Wanted maiden n & dates of wife of John King, Continental Express Rider, also names of their chil.

(a) CLARKE.—Wanted maiden n of w of Geo. Henry Clarke, who served at Yorktown,



wanted also proof of this service. His s Rev. Samuel was b Winchester, Fred. Co., Va. & mar Jane Mercer. Did they have s Joseph b 1767 d 1804 who m Mary Reynolds of Washington Co., Md.?—E. P. H.

11815. HICKSON.—Wanted given name of — Hickson, 1st husband of Huldah Creel (dau of Anthony & Hannah Seymour Creel), mar abt 1821 in N. Y. or W. Pa.—E. C. H.

11816. BROOKE.—Wanted parentage with dates of James Brooke & of his w Eliz. Settler. Their s Mark b 10 June 1791 at Limerick, Montg. Co., Pa. m 15 Oct. 1815 Mary Koons b 25 Apr. 1794 at Limerick, dau of John Koons & Eliz. Boyer. Wanted also Koons & Boyer gens with dates.

(a) PATTERSON.—Wanted parentage of Samuel Patterson b 1759 d 1823 m 23 May 1793 Margaret McFarland of Pa. Was he the Sam. Patterson who served in Lancaster Co., Mil.? Wanted also parentage of Margaret McFarland.

(b) HAAS.—Wanted parentage & gen of Barbara Haas b 1812 m in Va. 10 Dec. 1829 Wm. McFarland Patterson.—J. T. B.

11817. EDWARDS.—Wanted parentage & Rev. ances with dates of Lindsey Edwards b in Chatham Co., N. C. m Sarah Marsh & removed to Ga. abt. 1832.

(a) BROOKS.—John Brooks b in Cumberland Co., N. C. came to Chatham Co., abt 1754. His s Isaac, sat in the Colonial Assembly 1771-1773, m Ruth Terrell & d abt. 1814. Their dau Polly m Wm. T. Brantley, & Julia m G. Barley Marsh., there were other ch. Wanted dates ances & Rev. rec of Isaac Brooks, & Wm. T. Brantley.—N. W.

11818. CHISEM - CHISOLM - CHISHOLM.—Wanted place of b & dates of John Chisolm & proof of his Rev. service. He is buried in Cumberland Co., Ill. Mar 2nd Comfort Morris & their ch were Thos., Deborah, Joseph, Anna, Jackson, Mary, Chas., Jane & Margaret now living who was b 20 Sept. 1840 in Cumberland Co., Ill.—C. M. M.

11819. RAWLINGS.—Wanted Rev. rec of Asahel Rawlings & of father of his w Margaret —. Their dau Eliz. b 1789 in Tenn. m Pelatiah Chilton.

(a) GREY.—Wanted all infor of Andrew Grey & his w Sarah Donald of S. C. Their s Hezekiah Donald Grey was b 1808.

(b) POPE.—Wanted parentage of Burwell Pope b 1801 & of his w Jane Cole b 1797, of Ga. & S. Car.

(c) GRIFFIN-MITCHELL.—Wanted Rev. ances of Daniel Griffin & of his w Neomi Mitchell of N. C. Their son Archibald Mitchell Griffin was b 1805.—A. L. N.

11820. VAN PELT-WALKER-COTTREL-MASTER-TON.—Wanted parentage & dates of Alex. Van Plet, b 1793-96. Lived in Monmouth Co. N. J., mar Sarah Hulsart. His f served in Rev; mother d 1855-57 aged 104 yrs. One sis mar Robert Cottrel, one mar — Masterton & another Ellen or Helen mar Joseph Walker.

(a) HULSART.—Wanted parentage of Sarah Hulsart (Holsaert) b 1796 d 1861 mar 1st Alex. Van Pelt 2nd Joseph Walker. Her f served in Rev. from Monmouth Co. N. J.—K. F. G. F.

11821. BRADSHAW.—Wanted ances of Mary Bradshaw b Unit Co. Tenn. July 10, 1812, d Ore. 1880 mar Elijah Mays in Tenn, 1829. Had bros Charles, Joel, Ganen, Vance Bradshaw.

(a) FOWLER.—Wanted ances & maiden n of w of Wm. Fowler of Hagerstown, later of Balto. Md. B England abt 1755. Rev. Soldier, Md. Cont. troops; d Washington Co. Ky, aft. 1817. 1st chil. twins b Hagerstown 1777.

(b) DISON-DYSON.—Want infor of Joel Dison. His dau Sarah b Sept. 1783, in Va. mar Robert Mays, in N. C. 1804, d Kan. 1883, aged 100 yrs. Lived in Tenn. afterwards Ill. Want Rev. record.—G. W. M.

11822. JONES.—Gabriel Jones ser in Rev. from Bibb Co. Ga. Wanted names & dates of his w & chil, also of the Gabriel Jones who ser from Surry Co. N. C. & d in Floyd Co. Ky. 1832, a pensioner.

(a) TURNER.—Uriel or Uriah Turner b. in Conn. abt 1790, w Hannah Andrews removed to Trumansburg N. Y. Had s Benj. b abt 1820. Wanted names & dates of his parents and chil. Had his f Rev. rec?

(b) DAVENPORT.—Wanted n & dates of the w of Gould Davenport, Rev. soldier, b Conn 1762 mar and went west; lived at Marietta and Waterford, Ohio. Had chil Hannah, Ebenzer, James, John, Sarah, Joseph, Wm, & Mary Anne.

(c) ATHESON-IRWIN.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec. with proof of Wm. Dawson Atheson b Va. Abt. 1778-80 mar Jean Irwin, Gallipolis, Wash. Co. then Va. in 1799.

(d) RIPLEY-GRISWOLD-GIBSON.—Wanted parentage & B. place of Stephen J. (A) Ripley b 1818 — d 1898, mar Maria Griswold b 1813 — d 1888. Their dau Atlanta mar Noah W. Gibson b Gallipolis, Galla Co. Ohio 1836. Atlanta b same place 1838, mar Cedar Co. Ia 1856. Wanted infor of any of these parties.

(e) HUFF-LEWIS-BRITTEN.—Wanted parentage of Abigail Huff who mar Benj. Britten III (1740-1821) at Shrewsbury Church near Middletown N. J. 1761. Also parentage of Hannah Lewis mar. to Benj. Britten II 1739 prob. in Mass. Benj. Britten III ser in Rev. from Mass.—L. B. G.





## UNVEILING TABLET AT HISTORIC FORT GOWER

A bronze tablet placed upon an imposing shaft of Connecticut granite, rising six feet in the air, is the recognition by the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution of one of the most significant events in the history of Ohio. Historians have long boasted of her forts and stockades, yet only recently has Fort Gower been brought from its obscurity, because there, on November 5, 1774, was drawn up signed by the officers of Lord Dunmore the first formal Declaration of Independence, preceding by several months the Macklenberg and Philadelphia resolutions.

A few historical facts are necessary to understand the motive that prompted the Ohio Daughters to select this site as deserving some mark of recognition.

England, by the passage of the Quebec Act, had forbidden the colonists to settle west and north of the Ohio River. Pennsylvania, realizing that her trade with the Indians would be thus more secure, did not object very seriously. But Virginia claimed this region, by right of charter. Therefore an expedition was planned by Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, to enter this region, ostensibly to punish the Indians. This expedition is known as "Lord Dunmore's War."

Historians are now contending that this war ushered in the Revolution. "Lord Dunmore's War," states Theodore Roosevelt, in his "Winning the West," "was the opening act of the

drama whereof the closing scene was played at Yorktown." The event at Fort Gower would tend to prove this fact.

The events of the war centered around three regions — Point Pleasant, West Virginia, where a bloody battle opened the war with the Indians; Camp Charlotte, near Circleville, Ohio, where the treaty was signed which closed the war; and

Fort Gower, where Hockingport now stands, at the mouth of the Hocking river, where the army encamped going and returning from its expedition.

It was on their return to Fort Gower that the event occurred which concerns us and our interests. The army there learned that couriers had arrived announcing the action of the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Immediately the Officers of Lord Dunmore, conscious of their new-found power and strength of endurance, and wishing to assure their countrymen of their readiness at all times to defend their country, drew up resolutions, the sentiment of which is expressed upon the tablet which commemorates the men



TABLET AT FORT GOWER ERECTED BY OHIO DAUGHTERS

who were among the first of the pioneers to express the Spirit of American Independence.

Beginning the program of exercises, Nabby Lee Ames Chapter of Athens was hostess at a delightful reception on Friday afternoon, Nov. 9 at the home of Mrs. T. Watson Craig, where over one hundred Daughters greeted old friends and made new ones.

That the services might be as far-reaching as possible, the opening ceremony was held on Friday evening, at the College auditorium in Athens, with Mrs. J. T. Merwin, Chapter Regent, presiding. The principal address of the evening was delivered by Dr. E. W. Chubb, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, of Ohio University, upon "The Larger Patriotism," stressing the points that true patriotism must be intelligent and must be generous. Mrs. O. D. Dailey, who, as State Chairman of Historic Spots, with the able co-operation of Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, had carried out the State's plans for the marking of the site, presented the finished work to the State, expressing the motive for marking. Mrs. Lowell Hobart, State Regent, accepted the Memorial in behalf of Colonel Robert Patterson in well chosen words. Dr. Garland, Welfare Director of Dayton Cash Register, presented the memorial tablet which had been placed on the opposite side, commemorating the courage of seven young men who were later killed or wounded by Indians, while they were in camp, en route to Fort Pitt for food. Thus the pioneer names of Patterson, McNutt, Greer, Perry, Wernock, Mitchell and Templeton are preserved for posterity.

A delightful feature of the evening was the music by the Girls' Glee Club, and members of the College of Music, under the direction of Professor Robinson.

On Saturday morning the Daughters motored to Hockingport, where the dedication proper was held at one o'clock. Nothing was left undone by the Chapter that would provide pleasure or comfort for guests. At noon a picnic lunch was served on the lawn, made all the more enjoyable by the mild weather and the background of wooded hills still displaying autumnal splendor. Especially fitting is the environment of the memorial, situated at the side of the road, on a triangular plot between the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Lew Humphrey and Mr. and Mrs. James McLaren, who were re-

sponsible for the beautiful decorations, and whose hospitable homes were thrown open for the enjoyment of the guests.

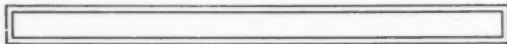
At the singing of America the people gathered in front of the veiled memorial, when Dr. Garland offered prayer. Mrs. William Magee Wilson, Vice-President General from Ohio, was splendid in the dedicatory address, followed by Mrs. Orson Dryer, of Columbus in the Unveiling, assisted by Margaret Townsend Porter and Marjorie Boyles. Mrs. Dryer was the only descendant of that patriot army who was present on this occasion, her ancestor, Colonel Benjamin Wilson having been an Aide to Lord Dunmore.

Mrs. Lowell Hobart, State Regent, who was presiding, presented the memorial as a trust to the keeping of Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, which charge was accepted by the Regent, Mrs. J. T. Merwin, who in turn placed it in the hands of Helen Mar Townsend, responding as Chapter Chairman of Historic Spots.

Everything conspired to make the event one long to be remembered. In the words of the State Regent, "We can almost fancy that the spirit of that brave band of heroic men who stood for liberty on that far-away day must rejoice." Local interest was shown by the large attendance from the surrounding country, two old ladies having walked over two miles to attend.

In addition to those already mentioned, the following officers were present: Vice-regent, Mrs. Herbert Backus; Secretary, Mrs. Claude Thompson; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Kerns; Historian, Mrs. Paul Nollen; State Directors, Mrs. J. G. Lippleman, Mrs. A. C. Messenger; other State Chairmen, Mrs. Austin Brant, Mrs. E. Nelson High, Mrs. Joseph Benson Foraker, Mrs. Lallah Walker Merriman, and Mrs. Geissenger. There were in all about fifty out-of-town guests.

MRS. O. D. DAILEY,  
*State Chairman of Historic Spots.*



## WORK of the CHAPTERS

*To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—EDITOR.*

**Hannibal Chapter** (Hannibal, Mo.) held ten regular meetings during the year with a total attendance of 193 members. There are fifty-one resident members, and twelve non-resident members.

Interest has been keen and considerable work accomplished.

At the beginning of the year the chapter decided to stress the Patriotic Educational Fund. Mrs. T. C. Robinson, our local chairman, deserves especial mention for her untiring efforts in carrying on the work. At the State Conference, Hannibal chapter was awarded the prize for contributing the largest amount (\$200) to this fund. The prize of 50 feet of pennies was turned back to the fund.

Under this chairmanship came also the contests in American History conducted in the 8th grades of the public schools. Nineteen books of award were given during the year to pupils making excellent grades. General interest in American History was stimulated and both teachers and pupils showed their appreciation of our efforts. Patriotic talks were made, patriotic programs were given in the schools, the pupils were instructed in the American Creed and salute to the flag. Our Regent, Mrs. Burkey presented a flag to Mark Twain School and the D. A. R. mothers of central School presented that school with a flag.

A moving picture machine at a cost of \$250 was given to the public school of Ilasco to be used in the work of Americanization.

During the year the chapter gave two entertainments; a recital by Miss Mae Jennings which netted \$37 and a reading by Vachel Lindsay which cleared \$90. A rummage sale was held which realized a net sum of \$120.

Our usual local charities were observed; a Christmas donation of \$12 was given to the home. To Ilasco Mission \$5 and to Sunshine Mission \$5. A disabled soldier in Levering Hospital was given \$10, an offering of \$10 was made to the Federated Missions Study Class for Non-Denominational Colleges for women in the far East. The Chapter has a fund to be used for work among tubercular soldiers.

We have kept in close touch with both Na-

tional and State D. A. R. work and have helped whenever called upon.

The chapter was honored by having a Daughter on the Board of State Chairman. Mrs. J. J. Conlon as Chairman on Correct use of the flag, has done constructive and educational work at home and in the State in teaching Americans how to respect and care for their flag. The Chapter passed resolutions endorsing the action taken by our local post of the American Legion, in regard to the proper use of the flag when used in decoration and pledged assistance and co-operation.

The Chapter was further honored at the State Conference by having our Regent, Mrs. F. C. Burkey elected as State Treasurer. To show our appreciation and to honor Mrs. Burkey, the Chapter together with the Gov. Geo. Wyllis Chapter and the Polly Carroll Chapter of Palmyra gave a banquet at Mark Twain Hotel, having as guests State Regent Mrs. Paul Duane Kitt and State Regent-elect Mrs. W. W. Botts and Regents and Daughters from nine Chapters of Northeast Missouri.

EDNA L. BRASHEARS.

*Recording Secretary.*

**Alexander Hamilton Chapter** (Franklin, Ind.) celebrated its fifteenth anniversary in Sept. 1923. It organized with forty charter members, which gave it the distinction of having the largest charter membership of any chapter then existing. Now, we have 80 members.—1 honorary, 3 life, 23 non-resident.

We have placed a granite boulder in the city cemetery, commemorating the Revolutionary soldiers buried in this county. The Chapter has always responded to State and National calls, and locally, fulfills its purpose creditably.

Our organization took a prominent part in the activities of the County Centennial celebration. We were given a room in the temple where the collections were exhibited, and had a display of relics. Among these were a Revolutionary canteen carried in the service; a sword cane carried by John Carney in the war; two silver shoe and knee buckles; knife, fork and two spoons, dating back to 1620; knife and fork

150 years old, owned by D. M. Crowell; small silver spoon made from the buckles of the Revolutionary ancestor of Mrs. John LaGrange; chair 165 years old, owned by Ivory Drybread; and a pin containing lock of hair of the Revolutionary ancestor of one of our members. There were also pieces of pewter and china, and many samplers and coverlets. Mrs. M. J. Voris was chairman of the relic committee.

A great feature of the celebration was the parade of 92 floats. The D. A. R. float was most attractive, a decorated wagon drawn by large white horses. Preceding the float four men walked with fife, drums, and the flag, and in true style represented the "Spirit of 1776." Mrs. Samuel Featherngill was chairman of this committee.

**Chemung Chapter** (Elmira, N. Y.), has passed its 26th milestone in history, and feels that it has gained strength in all its activities throughout the year. All State and National obligations have been met and several local organizations have benefited from generous contributions from the Chapter. The regular meetings have been well attended and have proven very interesting and instructive. The musical programs have been especially good and the messages given by the different speakers have been very helpful and furnished much food for thought.

An important event of the year was a meeting of the officers council held on December 14. Mrs. Charles White Nash of Albany, State



FLOAT OF THE ALEXANDER HAMILTON CHAPTER

On Discovery Day, and immediately following the Centennial, the Chapter gave an old-fashioned party. The entertainment began with a patriotic program; then an early day singing school gave several much appreciated numbers. The remainder of the evening was given over to old-time games, square and round dances, and the grand march. All participants were dressed in colonial costumes.

Our Chapter was represented at the Continental Congress by two delegates, and at the State Conference by three delegates and two alternates.

MRS. WM. FEATHERNGILL,  
*Regent.*

Regent, presided, and officers attending were from Binghamton, Waverly, Corning, Hornell, Painted Post and Addison Chapters. On January 15th we celebrated our 26th birthday anniversary by giving a card and thimble party. It proved one of the largest attended parties ever given by Chemung Chapter, and the proceeds totaled the amount of \$200. At the April meeting a very complete report of the Continental Congress held in Washington, D. C., was read by Miss Harriett L. Gates, Honorary Regent. At the State Conference held in Poughkeepsie in October, Miss Gates was elected one of the directors for a term of three

years. During the year death has claimed four members. There has been one marriage. The total membership is 287.

MRS. ALBERT D. COOLBAUGH,  
*Historian.*

**Benjamin Franklin Chapter** (Paris, France), which was organized last spring in Paris has had several important meetings during the year. Owing to the peculiar nature of this Chapter because of the small number of resident Daughters in Paris, its activities have taken the form of social affairs.

On Flag day, a delightful musicale was given at the home of the recording secretary, Mrs. Johnston Preston, 4 Avenue Marceau, Paris, to which all visiting Daughters and interested eligibles were present, amongst them being Mrs. Cushman, Vice-President General from Iowa, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Curator General, Mrs. A. L. Bogart, Vice-State Regent of Oregon, and Mrs. H. H. Armitage, one of the original Charter members of the D. A. R. and also one of the Charter members of the Paris Chapter.

The return from Washington of the Regent of our Chapter, Mrs. H. H. Hangar, was the occasion of a reception in her honour on December 29, 1923. Several new members have joined the Chapter and plans for activity are well under way.

This Chapter, the only one in Europe, expects to keep open door to all visiting Daughters who will be most welcome in Paris during the coming year.

MARY CAMPBELL PRESTON,  
*Recording Secretary.*

**Katherine Livingstons Chapter** (Jacksonville, Fla.) Flag Day, June 14, 1923, was celebrated as usual, in Riverside Park, Jacksonville, Florida. The platform was built directly beneath one of our mammoth oaks. From the center extended one kindly branch which nature seemed to have designed as a yard arm from which to suspend our beautiful chapter emblem and here Old Glory waved in the breeze—an inspiration to all assembled.

The City Commissioners entered into the spirit of the occasion by donating the Municipal Band, which gave a diversified program from four to five o'clock when Mr. Charles Morrison led the audience in singing "America."

The patriotic address of the afternoon was given by the Rev. Frank Gee, Chaplain of the American Legion. His discourse about the history of the Flag was an able and eloquent one, and thoroughly enjoyed by the large crowd in attendance. His closing words were the quotation from the poem by Henry Holcomb Bennett—"Hats off! the Flag is passing by." Next on the program was a drill by the Boy

Scouts, members of Troop 5, under their Scout Master, Mr. Cyril Marx. The Scouts always add to the effectiveness of any scene, and their salute to the Flag and bugle sounding retreat, were very impressive.

The program was concluded with more music. A large number of people attended, and by their presence encouraged the Daughters to celebrate Flag Day again next year.

We were honored by having with us our State Regent, Mrs. James A. Craig, who is a member of our chapter, and who introduced the speaker of the afternoon, and announced the other numbers on the program. Our Chapter Regent, Mrs. O. D. Hooper, and Mrs. Florence M. Cooley of the Jacksonville Chapter, Chairman of the Ribault Monument committee were seated on the rostrum.

(Mrs. Wm. H.) ALMIRA S. P. BROWN,  
*Historian.*

**Buford Chapter** (Huntington, W. Va.) Just within the southern boundary of the Savage Land Grant and marking the site of one of the first pioneer cabins in Cabell County, West Virginia, stands the picturesque chapter house recently erected by Buford Chapter. Several years ago, through the generosity of the city fathers and Mr. and Mrs. C. Lloyd Ritter, Buford Chapter came into possession of an old log cabin situated on a knoll in Ritter Park in the city of Huntington. An effort was made by the chapter to preserve this ancient landmark but the condition of the old cabin made this plan impossible and a reproduction of the typical pioneer home of western Virginia was built from the old logs to mark this historic spot.

The builder of the old cabin is unknown and we have no record of its early years except the story told by the house itself. The only tool used in its construction was the ax. Rafters, joists and walls were hewn from the forest and joined with the ax. The roof was of clapboards, split from oak trees, with flat strips laid across to hold in place and weighted down with flat stones. The floor and doors were made of puncheons. Even the hinges were made of wood and no nails were used in the building.

In the early part of the 19th century the old cabin and its surrounding acres belonged to F. G. L. Beuhring, one of the principal land owners of West Virginia. It is a pleasing coincidence that three of his descendants are members of Buford Chapter. The story of the building of the new chapter house is one of work and generosity. The achievement was made possible through the loyalty and coöperation of the Chapter under capable leadership. This responsibility fell upon the past regent, Mrs. C. Lloyd Ritter and Mrs. Charles R. Wilson, chairman of the building committee. Two



succeeding regents, Mrs. Collis Emmons and Mrs. Charles R. Comer have carried on the work of raising funds. To Mrs. Comer fell the honor of presiding at the dedication of the Chapter House, June 14, 1922.

On the quaint door is a beautiful bronze tablet, bearing the D. A. R. insignia and the name BUFORD. This was the gift of Mrs. Minnie Walker Geiger, Organizing Regent and descendant of Capt. William Buford, for whom the Chapter was named.

The latchstring of Buford Chapter House is always out to visiting Daughters. Inside logs

**Pacific Grove Chapter** (Pacific Grove, Calif.) On November 17, 1921, our chapter was organized by Mrs. Rosa Rhodes, regent, with a membership of twelve. Since then, due in a large measure to our loyal and patriotic regent, we have added twenty, making a total membership to date of thirty-two.

The first February we gave a Washington Birthday Tea, which we have voted to make an annual event in our chapter. The same year we had an exhibit of rare and historical articles which we called "An Old Curiosity Shop." This netted our chapter a considerable sum. We also gave two prizes of money in the



BUFORD CHAPTER HOUSE, HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

chinked with gray plaster form the walls. It is open to the cone of the roof. Beams and rafters are not hidden. At each end of the living room there is a great chimney of native stone with a fireplace of real pioneer type.

It was not only to gain a chapter home, that the building committee worked out with great care the many details of the simple, colonial home, but also that an appropriate memorial to the pioneers of western Virginia might mark the home site of one of these makers of West Virginia history.

(Mrs. F. O.) EMILIE McCARTY SANDERS,  
*Historian.*

schools for the best essays upon the life of Alexander Hamilton, written by grade pupils.

At the beginning of the second year, there was a change of officers and Mrs. Edith Hamilton became regent. With her enthusiasm, she has inspired the members to much good work. In September, Attorney Carmel Martin was invited to give an address in our High School on the Constitution of the United States. Ten Christmas bags were filled for the Red Cross to be given to the Army and Navy boys.

In November, Armistice day was celebrated in an appropriate manner by our chapter. In our largest church filled to capacity, an address was given upon "Preparedness" by Col. H. J.





THE AMERICAN DOUGHBOY STATUE DEDICATED BY THE JARED MANSFIELD  
CHAPTER, MANSFIELD, OHIO, TO THE HEROES OF THE WORLD WAR



WORLD WAR MEMORIAL PRESENTED TO BERWICK, PA., BY THE MOSES VAN CAMPEN CHAPTER

Brees of the Monterey Presidio. The Presidio Military Band furnished music for the occasion.

Among the achievements of the year to be put to our credit, we have undertaken to help in Americanization work in Monterey, an adjoining town, where the foreign element is large and work of this kind much needed.

In December, we planted a tree on the lawn of our secretary's home, with appropriate ceremonies, in honor of her faithful services.

We have also arranged in the near future to place a marker on Cabrillo Point, to commemorate the spot where on November 15, 1542, Juan Rodrequey Cabrillo, discoverer of Monterey Bay, landed. This D. A. R. landmark will be in the nature of a tablet and will be carved on the side of one of the large boulders and will be a fitting and permanent memorial.

FLORA SHIRLEY PHILBRICK,  
*Historian.*

**Jared Mansfield Chapter** (Mansfield, O.) On Armistice Day, November 11, 1922, our Chapter dedicated a statue of the American Doughboy. It is of the purest carrara marble from the Tuscan valley, Italy, and stands on a boulder of Richland County granite. In the front of the base is inserted a bronze tablet which reads: "In memory of Richland County's devoted Sons and Daughters who rendered valiant service to their Country and Civilization in the Great World War 1917-1918. This Statue is Erected by the Jared Mansfield Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, November 11, 1922."

The statue was paid for by the Chapter which has forty-nine members.

Military and semi-military organizations joined with civic ones in the parade which preceded the dedication. Hundreds of men, women and school children also joined in the parade. The dedicatory program was replete with patriotic and inspiring moments. An introductory talk was given by Mrs. W. H. DeGraff, an ex-regent of the Chapter, the presentation being made by Mrs. H. L. Creveling, the Chapter's first regent. Eleanor Harrington, little daughter of the late Captain Harrington, was assisted by the regent, Mrs. Hobart Scattergood, in the unveiling. Heads were bared and a silence hung over the great crowd as the flag was slowly lifted. The address of acceptance was made by Captain Robert W. Stephenson, Senior Past Commander of McVey Post. Dr. Edward Remy, Post Commander, gave the impressive dedicatory services. Judge Benson Hough of Delaware, a Colonel of the Rainbow Division, gave the principal address of the afternoon. Hon. C. H. Workman, who had

given the members valuable advice and assistance in the undertaking, also gave an inspiring address.

The statue represents the face and figure of an American boy accoutered for war, a square-shouldered, vigorous, clear-eyed American boy. His hobnailed shoes, his leggins or "puttees," his close-fitting khaki with its belts and buckles, his pack on his back, his rifle, his bayonet—all distinctly chiseled—stand out as though embossed. It suggests vision and achievement. It inspires patriotism. It will indeed be a memorial for all time for the valiant sons of Richland County who fought for Democracy in the time of the world's greatest need.

MRS. H. L. CREVELING,  
*Ex-Regent.*

**Concordia Chapter** (Concordia, Kan.) was organized March 21, 1921, by Miss Katherine Campbell, then our State Regent, with a charter membership of eighteen. Twenty-four new members have been received since our organization: Our total membership now is forty-one.

We have placed the D. A. R. Magazine on file in our public library and have also presented the library with a flag, which they display on patriotic days.

At the meeting of the State conference at Pittsburgh, Kansas in March, 1922, Concordia Chapter was awarded the "State Travelling Flag" for the largest per cent gain in membership for that year. This flag has been much valued by us and it was with sincere regret that we had to pass it on to McPherson Chapter this year.

A paper entitled "Sketches of New England" was contributed to the Historical and Literary Reciprocity Bureau by one of our members, Mrs. Bond.

We congratulate ourselves that we have a real Grand-daughter, Mrs. Sarah Davies.

We meet monthly in the homes of the members, from October to June. All obligations to the State and National organizations have been met in full. In February we presented a playlet, "The Birth of a Nation's Flag." The cast appears in this number of the Magazine. We have a yearly picnic celebrating Flag Day in a suitable manner.

MRS. E. J. MESSALL,  
*Regent.*

**Moses Van Campen Chapter** (Berwick, Pa.) On November 11, 1923, thousands of people witnessed the unveiling of the World War Memorial presented to the City of Berwick, by Moses Van Campen Chapter, and dedicated to those who fought in the World War.

As the flag that inclosed the figure was drawn upward by sisters of two Berwick boys who

gave their lives in the service of their country, there was revealed the bronze, life-size figure of a dough-boy charging, a typical heroic figure posed as if advancing with bayonet levelled. An exceptionally true and appealing likeness, the soldier stands out in solid bronze that will wear with the granite in recording his dramatic story to posterity.

Forty-two names appear on the bronze tablet and above the names of those who died in the service there is given the following inscription:

"Dedicated to all men of Berwick and vicinity who fought in the World War—to those who fought and lived and to those who fought and died, to those who gave much and those who gave all."

Upon similar bronze tablets about the base of

The clear notes of taps were sounded by Bugler McClellan Hentyleman, giving a tone of solemnity as the exercises opened.

The exercises were as follows:

Chopin's Funeral March, Berwick band. Unveiling of Memorial, followed by prayer, by Dr. Gilbert. "America," Berwick band. Address by Mrs. John Brown Heron, Regent of the Pennsylvania; address by Lt. Col. Clark L. Dickson of Toledo, Ohio; Kipling's "Recessional," sung by the Bower quartette. Placing of wreaths. Presentation of Memorial by Mrs. Clarence G. Crispin. Acceptance by Burgess F. R. Kitchen. "Star Spangled Banner" by Band and Community singing.

MRS. CLARENCE G. CRISPIN,  
*Regent.*



MEMBERS OF CONCORDIA CHAPTER, CONCORDIA, KANSAS, WHO PLAYED IN "THE BIRTH OF A NATION'S FLAG"

the Memorial will later appear the names of all service men of Berwick and its vicinity.

Mrs. Clarence G. Crispin, Regent of the Chapter and Vice State Regent of Pennsylvania, was master of ceremonies and at the conclusion of the exercises, made the presentation of the memorial to the city of Berwick. Burgess F. R. Kitchen accepted the gift.

Replete with tribute to those who gave their all, the addresses given by Mrs. John Brown Heron of Pittsburgh, State Regent of Pennsylvania, and Lieut. Col. Clark L. Dickson of Toledo, Ohio, a former Berwick boy, claimed the attention of the throngs that filled Market and Second Street Square.

**Muskogee Indian Territory Chapter** (Muskogee, Okla.) with a membership of 50 local and 21 non-resident members, has completed a successful year. Among the outstanding accomplishments are the following: A successful Thrift week campaign arranged by Mrs. J. F. Johnston; a flag law drawn up by Mrs. J. W. Benedict, one of our members, was adopted by the State; Arbor Day was observed by our Regent giving a tree to be planted in Honor Heights Memorial Park. This is the hospital established by the State for treatment of World War soldiers. The capacity is now taxed to the limit and 250 members are now receiving aid. Our Chapter takes special pride in look-

ing after the boys' comfort and has supplied them with magazines and books, pajamas, and at the last meeting each member brought a sofa pillow and the pillow shower will add to the individual comfort of those who are compelled to use chairs or cots.

The Chapter took part recently in the corner stone laying exercises of the Boys' Dormitory at Bacone University and placed a flag and year book there. Constitution week was observed by our Regent giving a talk on the Constitution. We have given \$50.00 to the D. A. R. State Educational fund established to loan funds to the students in the State University.

(Mrs.) LUCY A. LINDHARD,  
*Historian.*

General; Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger and Mrs. John L. Buel visited the hall in March, 1923.

Ours is the largest Chapter in Georgia, numbering 467 members. The twenty-fifth Conference of the Georgia Society was entertained in Habersham Hall, by the Chapter in April. It was a great pleasure to have these Daughters and we enjoyed the week they were with us.

Many valuable relics have been presented to Habersham Hall since its completion, notably two swords carried during the Revolution, a vest worn by a Revolutionary soldier, sugar hammer and carpet bag of the same period; a number of historical books, portraits, manuscripts, photos of historic spots. Three silken banners, and a large U. S. flag given to the



HABERSHAM MEMORIAL HALL, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

**Joseph Habersham Chapter** (Atlanta, Ga.), has been in the new Chapter House over a year. The completion of this building, known as Habersham Memorial Hall, has been consummated by the loyal endeavors and concentrated efforts of its members, led by Mrs. William Lawson Peel. This edifice, designed by Hornbostle, of New York, stands on a lot having a frontage of two hundred feet, and is impressive in its beauty and proportions. It was erected by our Chapter as a memorial to the Heroes of all Wars in which Georgia has participated.

The first distinguished guests to be entertained within its portals, were the Sulgrave Commission, lead by Lord and Lady Wakefield of London, and their distinguished friends. Mrs. George Maynard Minor, then President

Chapter by Major General David Shanks, are also among our prized possessions.

All historic days have been observed. Georgia Day, Feb. 12th, Miss Nina Hornaday, Chairman, Mrs. Wm. F. Dykes, Co-Chairman, was celebrated at the City Auditorium with two thousand school children in attendance. Armistice Day and Independence Day were celebrated with the Civic celebrations. Eleven regular meetings have been held (the organization only has recess during August), interesting and instructive programs have been presented at these meetings.

The Chapter responded to all patriotic calls and contributed to all causes; also assisted in the Red Cross Roll Call and the Anti-Tuberculosis Drive.

Five scholarships were given last year; in addition, gifts were made to Martha Berry School and the University of Georgia. Contributions were given to the Georgia Room at Continental Hall and to Georgia Bay at Valley Forge, Near East Relief and Japanese Disaster Fund.

The big work of the Chapter however, has been the completion of its home, "Habersham Memorial Hall." The great joy we felt in this accomplishment was saddened by the death of Mrs. William Lawson Peel, founder of the Chapter, leader, and friend.

MRS. CHRISTIAN H. CLARKE,  
*Regent.*

**Big Rapids Chapter** (Big Rapids, Mich.) was visited September 25, 1923, by the State Regent, Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, of Grand Rapids. A luncheon was given in her honor at the Hotel Western. Covers were laid for twenty members and guests. After the luncheon, Mrs. Seydel gave an interesting talk on the work being done by the Daughters, all for the betterment of mankind, especially the children.

The principal object of Mrs. Seydel's visit was the dedication of the bronze tablet placed upon the monument of Mrs. Minerva Blake Bovay, a Real Daughter of the American Revolution. This ceremony took place at the Chippewa Lake Cemetery. A quartette composed of Mrs. W. T. Dodge, Mrs. A. C. Fuller, Rev. L. L. Dewey and Rev. Carl Attig sang; this was followed by a prayer by the Rev. Attig, and appropriate remarks were made by Mrs. Douglas Roben, who had charge of the program. A brief sketch of Mrs. Bovay was given by Mrs. James Darrah.

About the year 1776, a young man named Francis Blake, came to this country from France. After being here a short time he enlisted in a New Hampshire regiment, whose commander was the well known Colonel Wingate. His company commander was Captain Badger.

Francis Blake served faithfully until the end of the war. Several years passed and he went to Canada, being then a man of middle age. There he met and married Susan Wanamaker. They made their home in Prince Edward County, Ontario, until their children were born, the youngest child being a daughter, Minerva. Mr. Blake was then nearly seventy years of age.

When Minerva was about three years old, Mrs. Blake became seriously ill, and expressed a desire to see a brother living about a hundred miles away. As there was no means of communication between the two places, Mr. Blake started on foot to bring his brother-in-law to his wife's bedside. The journey proved too much for the old man's failing strength and he died shortly after. His family remained in that neighborhood, and when Minerva was grown she married John Bovay. They made their home in the same county and their thirteen children were born there.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Bovay came to Mecosta County, Michigan, where her two sons, Robert and George Bovay, and her daughter, Mrs. William Beckwith resided, and made her home near Chippewa Lake that she might be with her children. In 1907 her health failed and two years later she died at the age of eighty-four. The year before her death, Mrs. Bovay and her daughter, Mrs. Beckwith, attended a



TABLET TO REAL DAUGHTER ERECTED BY BIG RAPIDS CHAPTER, BIG RAPIDS, MICHIGAN



banquet given by Mrs. Darrah in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. James Brayon.

Mrs. Bovay was admitted to membership on November 4, 1908, and from the National Society she received a pension and a gold spoon; these were a source of great pleasure to her.

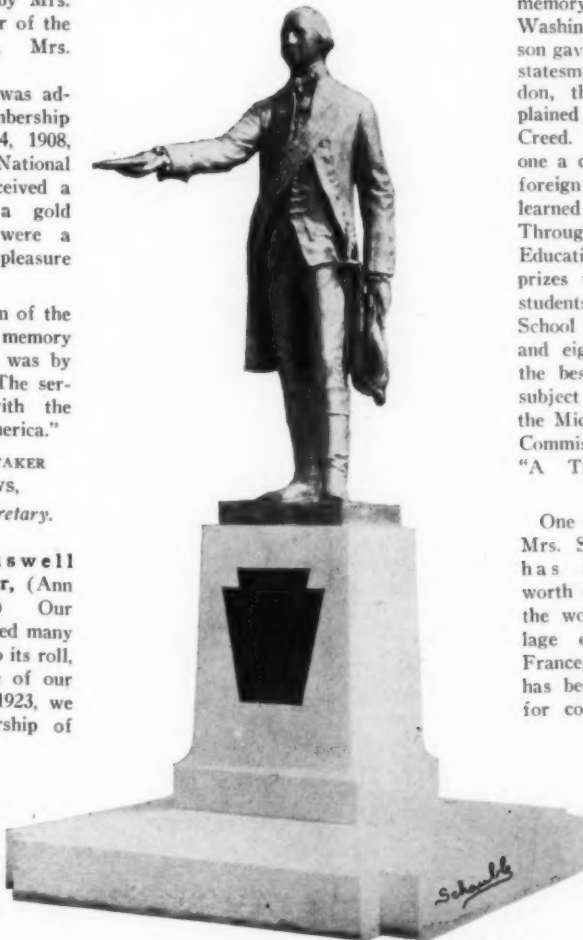
The dedication of the tablet erected in memory of Mrs. Bovay was by Mrs. Seydel. The service closed with the singing of 'America.'

MARY WHITAKER  
MATTHEWS,  
*Secretary.*

**Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter,** (Ann Arbor, Mich.) Our Society has added many new members to its roll, so at the close of our year in May, 1923, we had a membership of 224, with several papers waiting to be verified.

Our meetings have been well attended and much work accomplished. Our Regent urged as special work for the Chapter, the preservation of Washtenaw County records. Our October meeting consisted of reports of the delegates to the State Conference at Battle Creek. The members of the Kappa Alpha

The Americanization work has been done in cooperation with Miss Dickens, principal of Perry School. The Chapter gave lessons to foreign women and also a Christmas party. On February 21st, we entertained the class in



STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, AT AGE OF TWENTY-ONE, WEARING A BRITISH COLONIAL UNIFORM, UNVEILED AT WATERFORD, PA., BY PRESQUE ISLE CHAPTER, PA.

memory of George Washington. Mr. Slau-son gave a talk on "Our statesman. Miss Whedon, the Regent, explained the American's Creed. She gave each one a copy of it. The foreign women also learned this Creed. Through the Patriotic Education Committee prizes were offered to students in the High School and the seventh and eighth grades for the best essay upon a subject suggested by the Michigan Historical Commission, which was "A Treasure Hunt."

One of our members, Mrs. S. W. Clarkson, has sold \$2,745.48 worth of lace made by the women of the village of St. Geney's France, and the money has been sent to them for construction work.

Our Chapter conducted a sale of Berea Fireside Industries at the side Industries at the home of Mrs. C. W. Gill, cash and orders amounting to \$740, which was the Institution. turned over to

The Chapter has sent \$54 as its share for the Emigrants' Manual, to be used at Ellis Island and other schools for foreigners. We are one hundred per cent. in our State Budget. On Memorial Day we decorated the graves of Revolutionary Soldiers in two cemeteries.

(Mrs. A. W.) FANNY B. SMITH,  
*Historian.*



**Bartlett**

### BARTLETT

The Bartletts or Barttelots, trace their lineage back to Adam de Barttelot, who came from Normandy with William the Conqueror and fought at the Battle of Hastings. He received grants of land in Sussex and was buried at Stopham in 1100.

The next several generations were all buried in Stopham Church, built upon the estate which has been in the family more than eight hundred years.

John Barttelot, Esq., six generations later, was in command of the Sussex troops which captured the Castle of Fontenoy in France, & to him was granted the Castle Crest of the Barttelot Arms. He married Joan, daughter of John de Stopham and their son John, Member of Parliament for Sussex County, fought at Agincourt and died 1453.

His son Richard, who married Petronilla, heir general of Walton, died 1432 and their grandson Richard Barttelot, Esq., of Stopham married Elizabeth, daughter of John Gates, and died at Tournay, France, 1514.

It was their grandson Richard, born in England between 1580 & 1590, emigrated to America in 1635, and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts who became the original ancestor of the Bartlett Family. He used the Swan crest which had been introduced in the sixteenth century to commemorate the right of the family to keep swans upon the River Arun, which right had been granted by William the Conqueror.

His son Richard, 1621-1698, removed from Newbury to Bartlett's Corner, near Deer Island and was for years Deputy to the General Court.

The Bartletts have intermarried with the Emerys, Titcombs, Rusts, Heardes, Shapleighs, Libbys and many other prominent families.

## A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by  
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by  
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



**Whitcombe**

### WHITCOMBE

According to the Harleian Manuscripts, the name of Whitcombe was well known in the time of Henry 3rd, when the family lived in County Somerset which county was captured from the Welsh about the 7th century and this fact gives rise to the theory that the Whitcombes were of Welsh descent.

As was the custom at that time, their surname was probably derived from the locality in which they lived, as hereditary surnames were not known in England until the time of the Norman Conquest. Coming from the white chalky cliffs and valleys of Counties Somerset and Dorset, it is quite plain they adopted the name Whitcombe, meaning White Valley.

Thomas Whitcombe of Whitcomb, in County Somerset, in the time of Henry 4th, 1399-1413, married Edith, daughter of Adam Mavisyn, of County Salop.

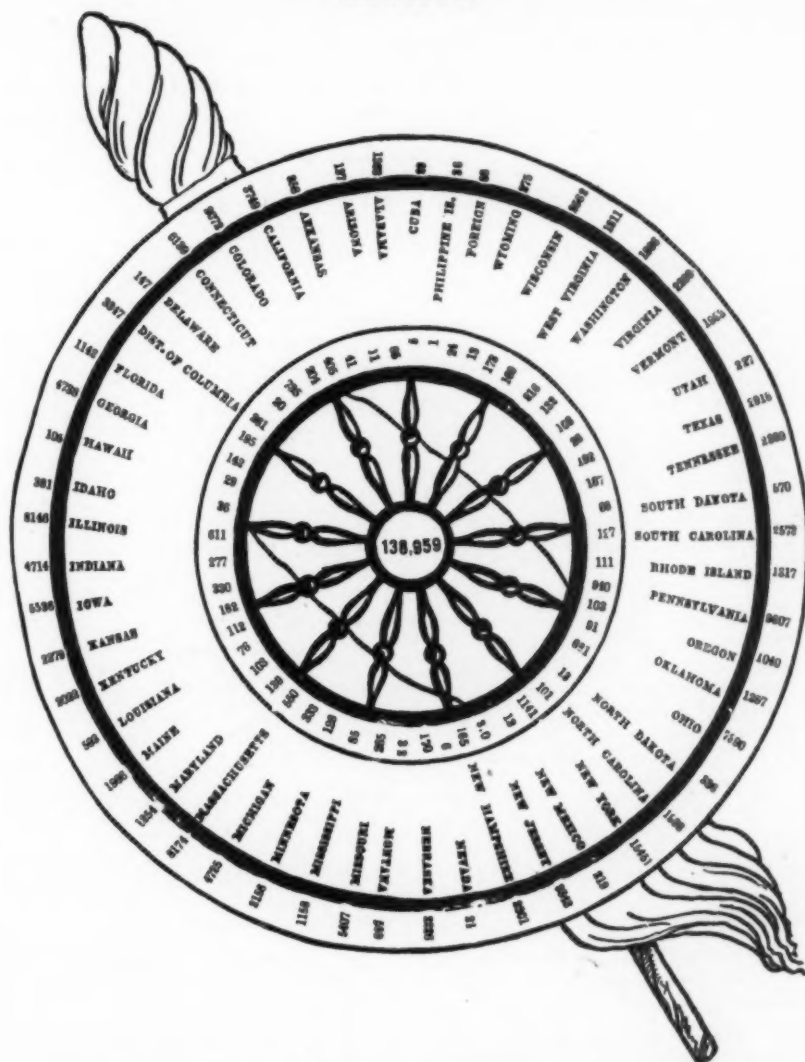
Their great grandson, William married Blanche, daughter of John Sturry of Rossall and their great grandson John Whetcombe of London, Cent. married Anne, Daughter of John Harper, and although there is no positive proof, it is supposed that he is the ancestor of the American Whitcombs, as he had three sons living in 1634.

The first American Whitcomb, John, appeared in Dorchester Massachusetts about 1633 & in 1670 removed to Scituate where he subsequently held public offices & in 1654 removed to Lancaster where he & his son John are named as Founders of the town.

His marriage took place in England, for when he came to America he brought with him his wife Frances and several children.

*Used through the courtesy of Mrs. Voorhorst, Memorial Continental Hall.*

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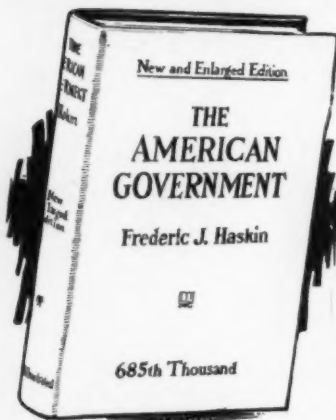
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